

By Leon Y. Barkho
Special to The Star

NIMRUD, IRAQ — A magnificent array of ivory figures gathered recently from this ancient Assyrian military capital highlights the seemingly inexhaustible treasure trove of the city, already famed for its frequent bursts of archaeological discovery.

Exquisite images carved in ivory some 3,000 years ago, mostly to be exchanged as precious gifts amongst the dignitaries of the Assyrian empire, are on temporary display on wooden shelves in a mud-house in Nimrud, the ancient home of a 10-man Italian archaeological expedition from the University of Turin.

The objects — including, among other themes, rows of ceremonial bulls and female figures in combat with crocodiles — were found by the team during excavations at Nimrud, which is a short drive from the northern Iraqi city of Mosul, 400 kilometers north of Baghdad.

The ivory was dug out of the ruins of palaces inside the fort built by Sargon II (722-705 B.C.). The fort featured in antiquity as a military and administrative base for Assyrian monarchs and as a point of convergence for artisans, merchants and fighters seeking royal favours.

The Assyrian culture flourished in parts of present-day Syria, Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon and south along the Mediterranean coast and the Nile Delta. In mid-seventh century B.C., Assyria was the largest and most powerful state in the region. Its pioneering ruler, Ashurnasirpal II (883-859 B.C.), father of Sargon II, led the expansion of the empire and with it the growth of the military. He founded a new capital at Calah, present-day Nimrud. In 879 B.C. a series of rulers added to the city's architecture and wealth.

Traces of a great courtyard enclosed by a series of rooms

By Netalla Warren-Green
Special to The Star

LONDON — AS he sets his postcard alights on the Middle East, Buland al-Haidari is quite capable of convincing you that, in that part of the world at least, World War II has never quite finished.

The whirlwind of change that the great war was still seems to sweep across that troubled region often enough, now in a blinding swirl and now in a sinister spiral, albeit only as metaphor for events whose modern vocabulary no longer tallies with this world war scenarios.

Those upheavals laid the foundation for social change in the Arab world through the 1940s, and all the way for a transition that goes on. It all happened and it's happening because Buland al-Haidari, one of a handful of the pioneers of the modern movement in Arabic poetry, says so; he has been a key witness.

From his exile in London, Buland al-Haidari remains a conscientious monitor of trends in the Arab world, which he duly conveys in his poetry.



Testimonies to the richness of Assyrian civilization

Ivory finds offer clues to Assyrian industry

and massive stores were pointed out in a field map of the fort drawn by Dr Paolo Fiorini, head of the Italian team. For Dr Fiorini, the ivories are the crown of his two month-long excavations at the ancient city. He is planning a five-year programme during which he hopes to find more of Nimrud's hidden treasures and survey quarters yet untouched by excavators.

"Ivory was a noble and attractive material in antiquity, so highly esteemed by the Assyrians that tribute from conquered territories was often paid in this precious bone," said Fiorini. "This was either made in the form of tusks or in the form of finished products."

Reserves of ivory were a symbol of power and kingship. The systematic and intensive hunting, carried out by the Assyrians soon led to the extinction of the elephant in northern Mesopotamia and Syria, the nearest



task of bringing the fragments together. When an image is complete, it is worth all the labour. Enrico Bertassoli, one of the experts with the team, has so far assembled a large number of ivory plates and images representing different themes and styles.

Nimrud has had its share of discoveries and diggers over the years, but parts of it still remain surprisingly undisturbed. Many historical artefacts were found during the excavations by British archaeologist Austen Henry Layard (1817-1894) in 1846. But the most important ivory discoveries were made by Max Mallowen between 1949 and 1983 and by the Iraqi Antiquities Department in 1974. Mallowen, who was accompanied by his wife, the renowned mystery writer, Agatha Christie, described the ivories he found in Nimrud as simply "incredible".

Agathe, no less influenced by Nimrud than her husband, wrote about them in her fascinating book, "Come, Tell Me How You Live".

Most outstanding among the Mallowen finds are the pair of ivory plates internationally known as the "Mona Lisa of Nimrud" and a pair of engravings which depict a slave being

source of natural supply. The material for the pieces discovered by Fiorini and his team came from Egypt or Phoenicia (Lebanon) via trade. The ivory pieces unearthed by the Italians are remarkable in volume and richness of themes.

"Great quantities of ivory fragments and pieces were stored here," said Fiorini, pointing to a storeroom in Shalmaneser's fort. It is not unusual to come across ivory in Nimrud; scattered pieces of this precious material alone through the debris of collapsed walls and trenches opened up by the Italians. Fiorini said that the team's find is characterized by a wealth of themes and styles, indicating that the ivory work in Nimrud was far more complex and sophisticated than originally believed.

Complete ivory pieces are very rare, so after each find the experts take the painstaking



meated by a lion beneath a papyrus bush. One of the strikingly beautiful "Mona Lisa" figures is at the Iraq Museum in Baghdad, along with the engravings, and the other is at the British Museum in London.

The Italian excavations also produced several extraordinary artefacts, including a miniature figure characterized by fine incisions. "We have not known such examples before," said Salem Younis of Iraq's Antiquities Department. "They are unique in the fabulous world of Nimrud ivories."

Fiorini's ivory finds fall into three major categories. "The first," he said, "is purely Assyrian in character. It is deeply rooted in the Assyrian cultural tradition of the second millennium B.C." To this style belong the miniature figures as well as monumental reliefs of winged genies and bulls. The majority of ivories in this style are more refined than the decorative bronze strips of the doorways and walls of the palaces of Nimrud.

"The other categories reflect the Phoenician or Syrian tradition," Fiorini said. Phoenician ivories are recognized by their colour. Blue is the fundamental colour, with favonite subjects being mythical genies and Egyptian mythical gods and deities such as the hawk-headed Horus, the god's mother Isis and Sphinx (with the body of a lion and head of a hawk, ram or man).

The Syrian finds in the ivory collection show scenes of benedictions and devotional rites being performed. Dr John Curle, assistant keeper of the British Museum in London, said that the Italian findings would complement Mallowen's expedition which excavated a "fantastic" collection of ivory at Nimrud. Dr Curle said that he hoped that the Italian expedition would lead to further extraordinary discoveries in parts of Nimrud as yet to be dug up and explored by experts.

Leon Y. Barkho is a writer and researcher who works with the College of Arts in the University of Mosul.

Hailed by authorities who called Haidari and his contemporaries outspoken political activists, Buland, his wife Daiel, and their son, Omar, moved to Beirut. They spent the next 12 years. The family returned home when the civil war in Beirut became intolerable, but left Baghdad again, this time for Britain, when the Iraq crisis deteriorated in 1980.

Although Haidari has had to move house so often in his quest for peaceful existence, and in his struggle against censorship, he feels many of his colleagues in the Arab world still have to cope with difficulties similar to those he faced.

Haidari has seen changes in Arab societies which he believes to be promising. For instance, he recalled, "In the 1930s there was only one woman in an Iraqi university. During the social revolution of the 40s, whole lives were opened, and at last, women were accepted into the intellectual circles of society."

Nonetheless, there are still great advances to be made, he says. Many poets have put poetry in the service of politics and therefore tend to produce artificial poetry. Others just keep quiet.

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Amman 17 - 23 March 1988



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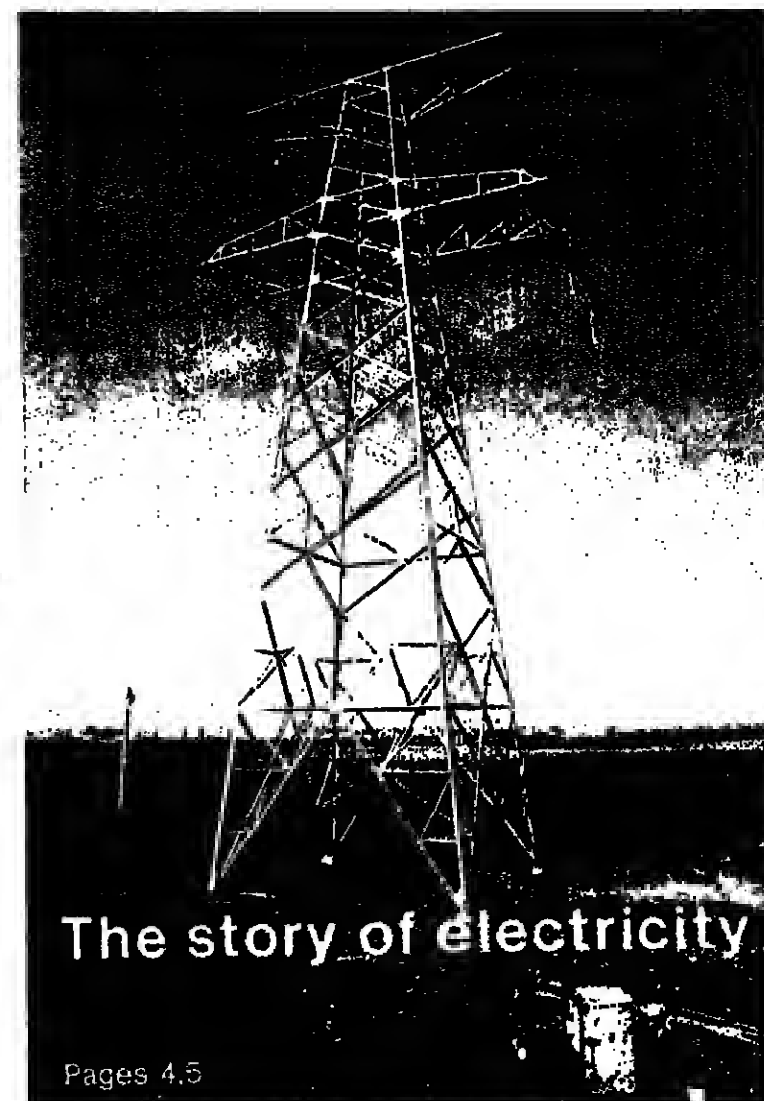
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The story of electricity

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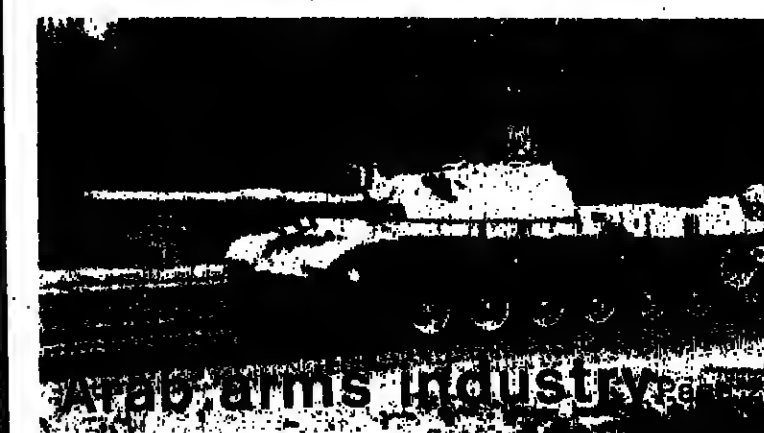
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By Lama Kilani
Special to The Star

Nurses get a better deal

NURSING in Jordan has made great strides in the last few years. Society's attitudes towards nurses have changed, and people now regard the nurse as a professional doing a necessary and life-saving job. At the same time, a number of Jordanian institutions are grasping the importance of providing better working conditions for women — helping to increase their output and smoothing a lot of the rough edges that go along with being a working mother.

Most nurses work on shifts, a rhythm of work which has its own physical and psychological difficulties. In order to make life easier for married nurses — and to avoid losing these competent staff members — some hospitals have made special arrangements.

The King Hussein Medical Centre and the Al-Bashir Hospital provide 24-hour nurseries for children of staff and door-to-door transport day and night for those who live off the premises. The Ministry of Health started

the nursery at the Al-Bashir Hospital as an experiment to help married nurses who work on shifts. It has proved to be such a great success that they are planning to follow suit in all other hospitals in the Kingdom.

Unfortunately, the picture is not so bright in other hospitals. The Islamic Hospital provides transport for nurses during the night shifts only and there is no nursery.

The situation at the University of Jordan Hospital proves to be the worst. This is very disappointing because this hospital is considered to be one of the finest.

Unmarried nurses were provided with room and board on the premises, but as soon as the nurse gets married she quits, unless there is a dire financial need for her to work. The reason, the nurses say,

is the lack of transportation to and from the hospital and of nurseries for their babies and children.

Nurse Maho, a married nurse with two children says, "I have been a nurse for 13 years, the last four of which as a married one. I have two boys, Mohamed and Jihad just four months. I live in Jebel Al-Nuzha near my mother and my mother-in-law lives in Suweileh.

"I wake up every morning at 4:30 to feed the children, dress them, prepare their things and then we leave. My husband drives us first to my mother's house, where I leave Mohamed, and then to his mother's where we leave Jihad. Then he drives me to hospital and goes off to his work. In the afternoon, my husband picks me up, we

collect the children and then go home.

It is an inconvenience and a big responsibility for our families to have our children every day. If transporting and a nursery for my children were provided, my family's life would change dramatically. My mother and my mother-in-law would be free from having to take care of my children day after day. They would be able to lead their own lives. Best of all, my children would be near me where I can see them whenever I have a break."

This is not the case in other Jordanian institutions, however. Airline hostesses at Royal Jordanian are provided with door-to-door transportation, and so are the employees of Jordan Television. Female employees of Royal Jordanian and teachers in some government schools like The Girls Comprehensive School and the Princess Abla Tobihi School are provided with a nursery on the premises. This undoubtedly makes life easier for our working mothers.

Andersson says Palestinians have right to 'throw stones'

By Lella Desb
Star Staff Writer

SWEDISH FOREIGN Minister Sten Andersson has described acts of terrorism in the Israeli actions against Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, saying that these actions are against international laws which give the right to people under occupation to "throw stones and use weapons against their occupiers."

In a private conversation with The Star on Thursday, 10 March, Mr Andersson stressed the necessity of starting a "peace dialogue immediately." He said the peace process should be based on international principles, noting that "it is not enough to base the solution on Security Council Resolutions 242, and 338 because they do not include the principle of the right to self-determination."

Speaking at a press conference earlier in the day, the Swedish Foreign Minister said that a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict cannot be found unless the Palestinians, and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) which they regard as "the leader and representative" participate in the peace process.

He said he had met with some Palestinians during his visit to the occupied territories, and believed they were "honest" when they told him they would accept the existence of Israel with secure borders, provided they are also given the right to self-determining, and their own independent state.

Mr Andersson, who was on a peace-finding mission to the region, said he would meet with the foreign ministers of the Nordic countries to form a united policy to help push the peace process forward. He said he would also discuss the situation in the Middle East with Soviet Foreign Minister Edward Shevardnadze when he meets with him on 28 March to sign an agreement on his country's Baltic Sea border with the Soviet Union. He said he was sure he would discuss the peace process with US Secretary of State George Shultz in April.

On the new American peace plans, Mr Andersson said he agreed with Mr Teher Al-Masri's assessment that they contained "interesting points."

He stressed that Israel could not maintain the status quo, referring to a conversation he had with late Israeli leader David Ben Gurion who, after the 1967 war, warned that Israel could not survive unless it withdrew from the occupied territories.

Correction

We apologize to our readers about a mistake involving the date of our previous issue Volume 6 Number 29. The date in question should have read Amman 10 - 16 March 1988, instead of 10 - 16 February 1988.

17 MARCH 1988

Ireland — the home of St. Patrick

The following are excerpts from an article written by Mr Salin Saad, the Consul of Ireland in Amman

EVERY YEAR on March 17, the people of Ireland and all Irish ethnic groups throughout the world celebrate St Patrick's Day.

St Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland, is credited with introducing Christianity to Ireland. At the age of 16 he was captured by Irish raiders and sold into bondage. After six years, he escaped and returned home to Ireland. He relates how in a vision he saw a man who came from Ireland with letters, and how he heard the voices of the Irish imploring him to return. St Patrick's mission in Ireland spanned some thirty years in the latter half of the 5th century AD. It was very successful. Tradition says that he died on the 17th March in 490 AD, the day now celebrated as a National Festival by all Irish people throughout the world.

The island of Ireland is situated in the extreme North-West of the continent of Europe. Its total area is 84,421 square kilometres of which the Republic comprises 70,282 square kilometres with the rest belonging to Northern Ireland. The population of Ireland, according to the 1986 census, was 3,537,195 of which a high proportion — approximately 50 per cent — are under 25 years of age.



A family goes to cut the winter supply of peat

The government of Ireland is a parliamentary democracy. Its law is based on common law and legislation enacted by Parliament under the constitution. Directives and regulations of the European communities have force of law in Ireland.

There are two houses of Parliament, known as Dail (House of Representatives) and Seanad (Senate). Elections take place at least once every five years. Every citizen over the age of 18 has the right to vote. The three main political parties represented in the Dail are Fianna Fail, Fine Gael and Labour. The Seanad may initiate or amend legislation, but the Dail has the power to reject any such

amendments or proposed legislation. Executive power is exercised by the Taoiseach (Prime Minister) who is head of government, responsible to the Dail and the president is head of state.

Irish and English are the official languages. Irish, a Celtic language related closely to Scottish Gaelic and Manx, was the language of the majority of the population until the first half of the 19th century. Despite efforts by the state to encourage its use, it has lost ground steadily to English and is now spoken by only about 55,000 people.

Racing for cardiothoracic patients

By Diane C. Chillingwa
Star Staff Writer

IN AN effort to promote public awareness and raise funds for cardiothoracic patients' treatment and research, the Charitable Jordanian Society for Surgery and Cardiothoracic Diseases (JSSCD) will conduct a charitable race open to the public on Friday 1 April.

The seven-kilometre race to be held under the patronage of University of Jordan's President, Dr Abdul Salam Al-majali, will start from the Ambassador Hotel in Shmeisani and end at the University of Jordan's Stadium.

Since its establishment in 1986, the JSSCD has aimed to fulfil its initial goals which include treating cardiothoracic patients, and providing help to other institutions in the Kingdom that are involved in the scientific research and treatment of this disease.

Presently, there are no available statistics on the number of cardiovascular patients in the Kingdom. "There are three or four other institutions working independently of one other," stated the society's president.



Dr Abdullah Al-Qudaih

Dr Abdullah S. Al-Qudaih: "For this reason, no comparative studies on the number of cardiothoracic patients have been made," said Dr Qudaih.

"By having this charitable race, we hope not only to raise money for the society but also to help the Jordanian public have a general understanding of the issue of the cardiac disease."

"All proceeds from the race are to go to the purchasing of new equipment that will aid patients in receiving more adequate treatment", according to Dr Al-Qudaih.

This year's race has been sponsored by Royal Jordanian Airline, Gulf Air, Ambassador Hotel, Cairo-Amman Bank and Al Hikam Pharmaceutical laboratory.

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انت واثق من موية ورقم المشترك
برنوية واتساع شبكة التلخيص عبر العالمات ممتازة
شبكة الهاتف والفاكس
عدد مشترك التلخيص في العالم حوالي 2 مليون فهل تستطيع التعامل مع هذا
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التوفير في الاتصالات حيث تكب فقط ماتردينه واختصار
يقل التلخيص بواسطة الترميز الرقمي DIGITAL فيكون واضحاً دائماً ولا يحتاج
لتكرار الرسالة مثل مرسلات الفاكس
يستعمل الورق العادي والرخيص وليس ورقاً حاراً (THERMAL PAPER)
مثل الفاكس (RUNNING COST) متكررة

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شركة دار مهن الهندسة
شارع وادي صقرة - عمارة كلونة - الطابق الاول
الهاتف ٢٠١٢٦٦ - ٢٠١٢٥٥ - ٢٠١٢٥٥ ص ١٨٣١٥٥ عمان - الاردن تليفون ٢٢٢٢٢٢٢٢

Preparations underway for OIC meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr Nabil Al-Nimer said Friday that Jordan has taken all the necessary measures to facilitate the works of the 17th meeting of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) foreign ministers to be held in Amman on 21-25 March.

In a statement to Jordan News Agency (Petra) Mr Al-Nimer said he expected all member states of the OIC to participate in the event on the foreign ministers level. He expressed the hope that the meeting would come up with decisions that would correspond with the aspirations of the Muslim Nation.

In reply to a question on Jordan's role in the meeting, he said Jordan has special responsibilities towards the meeting for being the host country. That includes setting forward proposals that would bring as close as possible the various and different point of views of the conference participants.

He said the conference gains special importance as it convenes few months after the extraordinary Arab summit of Amman which projected the unity of the Arab Nation, and confirmed its determination to stand up to the challenges and dangers facing the Arab world.

Mr Al-Nimer said that the fact that the meeting would be held in Amman has great implications. He said that a country which has the longest line of confrontation with the Israeli enemy, the participant would witness the suffering of our people under occupation, and would watch with pride the heroic uprising against the powers of evil and tyranny.

Mr Al-Nimer said that a number of issues worthy of the participants' consideration would figure on the agenda of the meeting. But he added that special attention would be given to the Middle East conflict, especially the status of Jerusalem, the Iran-Iraq war, and the Afghan conflict.

Marriott leads the way in staff training

MARRIOTT'S BUSINESS philosophy is to take care of our employees, keep them happy and content with their jobs, and they in turn will take care of the customers, said Mr Bill Marriott, chairman and chief executive of the Marriott Corp. in a recent interview with Business Life Magazine.

He said that great attention is given to training programmes for staff as these not only develop and enhance skills, but also maintain a high level of motivation.

In implementation of this policy, the Amman Marriott Hotel

has transferred several Jordanian employees all over the Marriott network in order to gain more experience, according to Mr Hiale Aguilar, general manager of the Amman Marriott Hotel. He said that more Jordanian employees, whose number exceeds the goal of 80 per cent, will be transferred in the future.

Mrs Asma Ma'ani, the director of Human Resources at the Amman Marriott Hotel says that this policy of continued training and promotion from within is the reason behind Marriott's continued success.

17 MARCH 1988

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The story of electricity The local version

By Diane C. Chlangwa
and
Fride Mdanet
Star Staff Writers

ELECTRICITY, LIKE many things that come under the definition of material culture, has become an item on which the society greatly depends. If we look around us today, electrical energy functions in both our professional, domestic and social lives in such a way that it is extinguished, our lives would literally come to a standstill.

Up until 1938, electricity was not used in Jordan. Amman, Irbid, Zarka and Karak were lit by oil lamps until eight Jordanian businessmen established "Amman Electricity Company" which provided electricity for the first time in Jordan to houses and commercial shops in central downtown Amman.

With a capital of 5600 Palestinian pounds, the company utilized a 70 horse power engine, used for grinding wheat during the day, to generate and distribute electricity to the area within the engine's capacity.

The engine, which still exists down town today, continued to supply the vicinity with electric power which frequently failed during the winter nights until the company constructed its own 400 horse power generation station and expanded services to reach other cities of Jordan.

Since then, electricity remained in the hands of private companies and electrification projects that did materialize only managed to supply a limited number of cities. Consequently,



Eng. Mohammed Arafat

the country began to witness a high influx of people migrating from the rural areas into the cities.

In an attempt to narrow the gap that soon developed between the two groups, and to encourage projects in the rural areas which would ultimately help elevate the standard of living, a decision was made to establish a governmental agency to undertake the responsibility of generating and transmitting electrical energy throughout the Kingdom.

In 1967, a law was issued whereby the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) was established.

According to JEA Director General Engineer Mohammad Sa'id Arafat, "the government in that year realized that electricity

was run by private companies which lacked the adequate capital for large projects." Therefore, he continued, the JEA was entrusted with executing a general electrification plan which would cover all urban and rural areas alike.

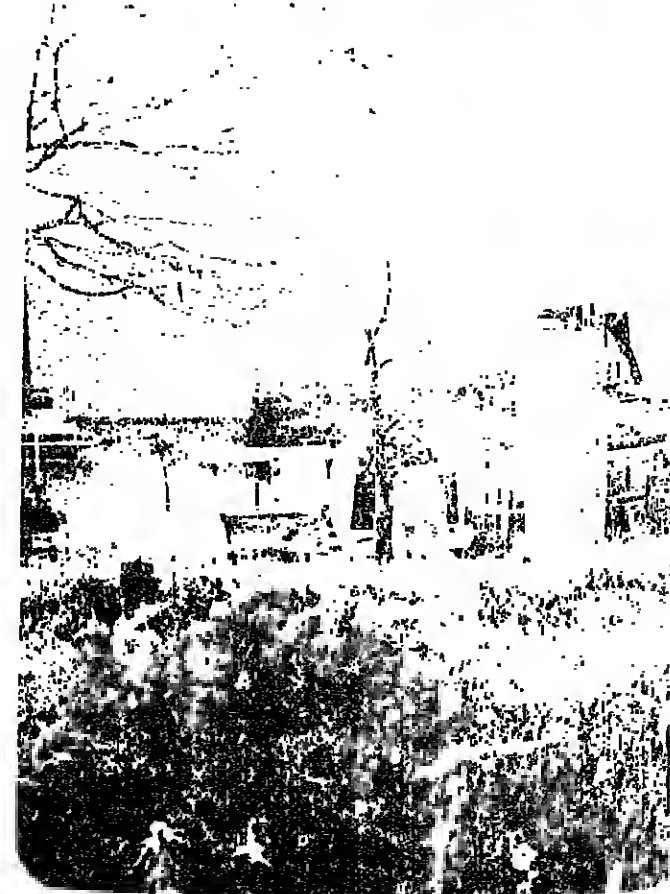
Upon completion in 1990, the general electrification plan will ensure electrical power supply for up to 98 per cent of the Kingdom's total population "a figure ranking among the best in Third World countries," according to Mr Arafat.

Until 1987, out of 985 villages, making up the total number of the Kingdom's rural areas, 707 villages housing 95 per cent of the rural population, were electrified. During the coming three years, the majority of the remaining villages will be electrified, said Mr Arafat, noting that "it is almost impossible to reach a stage of 100 per cent electrification even in industrialized countries."

With aims to upgrade public utilities, encourage the development process of rural areas, and impede rural immigration to the cities, the JEA, in a joint effort with Irbid District Electrical Company (IOECO) and Jordan Electric Power Company (JEPCO), began a comprehensive study to execute its plan.

The plan involved replacing small uneconomic power stations with large central ones, interconnecting the consumption centres in the country via a national high voltage grid and constructing a medium voltage network to distribute electricity to urban and rural areas.

For this purpose, the government employed International



Electricity to help develop the agricultural sector

consultancy firms to conduct feasibility studies on the project. A number of friendly countries and financing agencies expressed their interest and contributed to the project with generous soft loans, said Mr Arafat.

National Grid
In 1973, the government constructed the first thermal power station north of Zarka, an area noted for its high availability of underground water needed for the operation of the steam boilers. Located near the Jordan Petroleum Refinery, the station had easy and economic access to fuel.



Abu Ahmed,
"I prefer the old days"

national grid from the Saudi border in the South to the Syrian borders in the North and from the Iraqi borders in the East to the Jordan valley.

Rural Electrification

After having all urban areas electrified, the authority began to concentrate on the electrification of the rural areas. For this purpose, JEA conducted studies of the various regions in the country concentrating on the population density and distance of villages from supply distribution networks. By conducting such surveys, the JEA was able to identify the regions which needed immediate attention.

After that, the JEA together with JEPCO and IOECO, began to implement rural electrification programmes in areas falling within their respective jurisdictions.

For example, the JEA is currently transmitting electrical energy to the Jordan Valley. According to Engineer Hamed Al-Nababiah, providing the Jordan Valley with electricity has enabled the area to develop in many ways. "The valley has witnessed continuous expansion in its housing schemes, agriculture projects and in overall development of the region."

When the JEA embarked on its general electrification plan in the early 1970s, the Jordan

'Providing the Jordan Valley with electricity has enabled the area to develop in many ways.'

Valley population did not exceed 10,000. Now there are more than 250,000 people living on the fertile land of the valley, cultivating their fathers' and grand fathers' land. Many of the valley's people had left their homes to come and settle in the electrified areas.

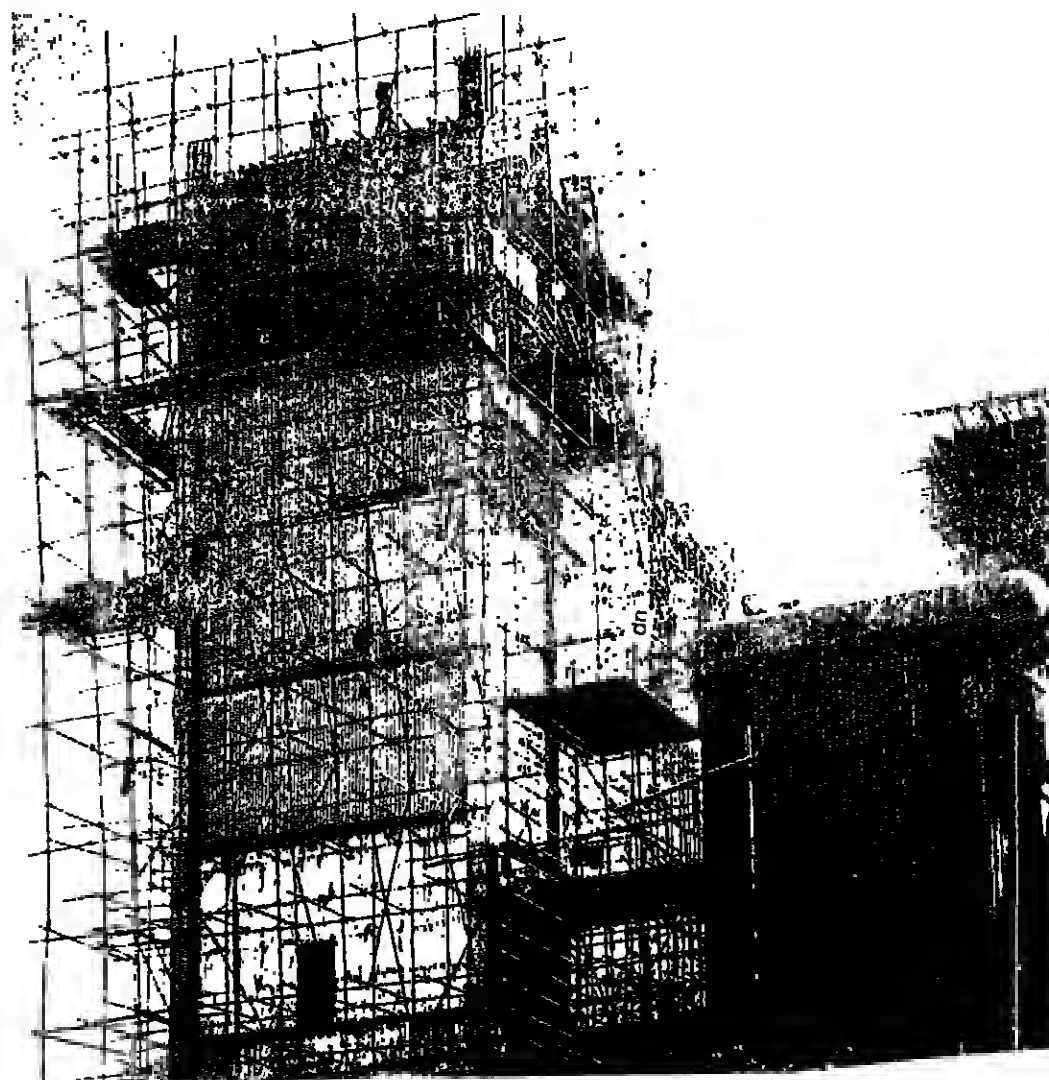
Electricity, which a few years ago was a luxury to those people, has now become an essential and integral commodity in their living. The core of their domestic, professional and educational life, electric power has become indispensable even for those who only received it a year ago.

Domestic appliances

Be it the electric lighting, washing machines, refrigerators or televisions, these and other modern appliances made accessible only by electricity have given joy to both the young and the old in the newly electrified areas of the country.

In separate interviews conducted by The Star with a number of families on their reaction to electricity, all agree that since electricity reached them, it has been a "new life." Television is now in almost every house hold, but the feeling towards the entertaining facility is not the same by all the people. Elder ones prefer the old days where people spent the evenings "chatting and talking each other tales and jokes." "Nowadays, we don't speak, we only sit and listen to others," said an 85-year-old man called Abu Ahmed.

Ruweisah, a 15-year-old school girl, believes she has im-



Al-Husein Thermal Power Station during construction

proved in her school performance since they had electricity. She now can stay up late in the evenings to prepare her lessons and says that television has been "a good educator."

Her mother, who has eight more children, says, "I am glad that T.V. is keeping my little boys and girls off the streets. Before, they used to play outside, getting themselves dirty and keeping me worried about them. Now, they stay at home and watch television for many hours without complaining."

Lighting the house, which was such an inconvenience in the old days when people had to put up with the smoke and smell of kerosene in addition to the fire hazards, is now a matter of simple touch. It has become a "luxury" enjoyed by all, and the only complaint people have in this respect is the occasional power failure which Mr Al-Nababiah,

the Jordan Valley Project Manager, contributes to the lack of public awareness about electricity.

"We advise people not to tamper with the wires and keep construction at a marginal distance from the main lamp posts," However, he said, the JEA provides 24 hour service in the area and repair is carried out in the shortest possible time in cases of electrical cut off and other emergencies.

Washing machines and refrigerators are the primary attraction for housewives with families comprising up to 12 children. Mothers are now enjoying the services of the washer and can spend their time taking care of other things, said a housewife called Um Mohammad. "I can spend more time with the children now and engage in more useful activities, thanks to the washer."

Food which used to decay and get thrown out in abundance is now kept nutritious and healthy for days in the refrigerator. One woman said that they used to slaughter the lamb and distribute most of it to neighbors and relatives because they could not finish it all by themselves. If kept for the next day, it would get rotten, she said. She is happy that now food and vegetables can stay in the refrigerator for days, and above all, we have easy access to cool water during the hot summer days.

Um Ahmad, an elderly woman in black embroidered gown and head-dress with tattoos on her chin and forehead, unable to figure out her age, describes the old days as "wood burning in the cold winter nights, coffee pots on the brazier, home made bread on the baking plate (saj) and dimly lit oil lamps." Those were good days, she recalls, but now life is easier and more



Um-Ahmed,
"Life now is easier"

civilized and people are living lavishly.

Medical services

An integral part in all aspects of life, electricity is now indispensable in helping save the lives of people, and assisting doctors in diagnosing and treating diseases. X-ray machines, electric shock apparatus and sterilizers are a doctor's stock in trade.

At Dair Alla Health Centre, Dr Nasser Massannit, G.P., spoke about his experience in Aqaba where electricity had not reached some of the villages. He says that doctors depended on clinical diagnosis where they had to decide the ailment from symptoms, because he had no access to X-rays and laboratory tests.

In certain cases patients were referred to other health centres where such facilities were available. That, sometimes, endangered the lives of patients.

Doctors, he went on, were faced with a lot of restrictions in their practice without electricity. Patients on many occasions were taken out to the sun light to see their complexion. "A patient having hepatitis which would turn his face and body yellow," said the doctor, was unnoticed in the dim light of the clinic.

Washing machines and refrigerators are the main benefits for housewives with families comprising up to 12 children

Suppositories, which should be kept in refrigerators are un-prescribable and cold compresses, the simplest way of reducing a fever are totally impractical for people who do not have access to electricity.

Furthermore, vaccines and serums are often destroyed because the ice in the thermoses where they are kept melts from the heat.

At Dair Alla Centre, comprehensive medical services, including child and mother health care, surgery and dentistry are available. With a total of eight doctors and specialists, the centre provides services to all the valley area.

Farming

Agriculture in the Jordan Valley, one sector with expectations to flourish with the reception of electricity, is suffering a low hardship. Only large farms can afford to purchase electric water pumps and implement drip irrigation in their farms, a system which depends on electricity. Farmers complain of the low prices of the market as well as marketing problems.

Abu Ralah, a farmer whose family lived on the valley for hundreds of years, said that he had to sell 200 boxes of green pepper for only JD 16, which does not even cover the costs of the produce.

He uses the traditional diesel motors and hopes that the situation improves to allow him to buy an electric water pump.

A pioneer plan to join national grids

By Fride Mdanet
Star Staff Writer

THE JORDAN Electricity Authority (JEA) and the Egyptian Electricity Authority (EEA) are currently conducting a feasibility study with the collaboration of Electricite de France (EDF) to link the Jordan and Egypt national grids, allowing the two countries to exchange electricity in cases of emergency.

The link which is part of the two countries' co-operation in the area of energy, was initiated in 1986 between the Jordanian Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and the Egyptian Ministry of Electricity and Energy whereby the two countries have since then exchanged visits to discuss potential projects.

Dr Engineer Hamed Al-Sha'er, EEA deputy chairman for operation, who was in Amman lately to



Dr Hamed Al-Sha'er

confer with the Jordanian side on the link project told The Star that once the study is finalized, "hopefully before the end of this year," the project will start operation in 1992. It will provide each country with access to the other country's electricity network in cases of emergency, and ensure an ideal consumption of energy in each country, that will minimize

the costs of generating electricity through the use of the more powerful and efficient generating stations.

The project, now under study by EDF experts, is financed by the Arab Fund, and granted from the French government. Dr Al-Sha'er said the EDF experts, who were present at the meeting in Amman, will join Jordanian and Egyptian engineers in both countries during the execution of the project.

JEA Chief Engineer Ribhi Hamden, said the link is a pioneer project which once operational, can be an exemplar for future links between Jordan and other Arab and neighbouring countries. "It is hoped that in the future, all Arab countries will be interlinked, like the case of Eastern and Western Europe, thus supplying cheaper energy for the interlinked countries and benefiting all areas alike," said Mr Hamden.

Queen Noor attends FCC workshop



Her Majesty Queen Noor during the workshop

By Diane C. Chilangwa
Star Staff Writer

FOLLOWING A three-week programme entitled "Making Children into Readers and Writers" by Dr David B. Doake of Acadia University in Nova Scotia, Canada, a final presentation attended by Her Majesty Queen Noor was concluded at the Friends of Children's Club (FCC) on Tuesday, 15 March.

The programme, backed and financed by the Ministry of Education and UNESCO came within a series of other programmes conducted by FCC. Speaking in an earlier interview with The Star General Director of the Club, Mrs Murgio Maleitjilian

some of the methods suggested by Dr Doake in their teaching," she added.

During the final presentation, Dr Doake outlined some of the main reasons why children find learning to read and write a more difficult task than it should be. He explained some ways in which teachers and parents could make reading much easier and more interesting for children.

"Book language is absolutely important," Dr Doake stated. "Therefore, if you want children to read, it is important that you encourage them to read and read to them from a very young age," Dr Doake said. According to Dr Doake, children are born with the ability to learn to use language and this ability is demonstrated by their learning to use spoken language without any formal instruction.

stated that this programme was unique in that Dr Doake had not only spoken about the various ways of teaching children how to read and write, but had also placed a great emphasis on the means and methods of how to motivate children to enjoy reading.

"We are lucky to have him here this year," said Maleitjilian. "We have some 90 nursery and kindergarten teachers participating in the workshops that have been conducted over the past three weeks. The whole programme has been quite convincing to some teachers already as a number of them have already started to implement

Ayckbourn invades middle-classers' bedrooms

By Frida Mdanat
Star Staff Writer

WITH THE beginning of its theatre season, the Jordan InterContinental Hotel brings to its customers' entertainment the British comedy "Bedroom Farce" written by Alan Ayckbourn, "the best comedy writer of his generation."

The play, which made its debut on Wednesday, and will continue till Sunday 20 March, features Joan Sims, Peter Jones, Barry Evans, Primi Townsend, Caroline Webster, David Harries, Richard Denning and Judi Maynard in what has been described by the international press as "A wickedly funny play." Ayckbourn, described as "a poet of life's minor irritations," continues in "Bedroom Farce" his exploitation of the hang-ups and social self-consciousness of middle class families by invading another territory — their bedrooms. He is observant of the frustrations of everyday life, late night telephone calls, ill-fitting great coats and the incompetence of do-it-yourself carpentry.

Despite its title, the play is not a farce but a comedy. It features four couples and a set comprising three bedrooms. The action flows in and out from one to another during the hectic night. One room is occupied by a sedate middle-aged couple, Ernest (Peter Jones) and Della (Joan Sims) who go out to dinner to

celebrate their wedding anniversary which turns out to be a felle and return home to celebrate with pichards on toast in bed.

In another room, Malcolm (David Harries) and Kate (Caroline Webster) are preparing a house-warm party. Nick (Barry Evans) and Jan (Primi Townsend) have been invited to the party but Nick, having hurt his back, prepares to rest quickly in bed. All three preparations are doomed, however, to disaster by the marital problems of Trevor (Richard Denning), and his wife Judi (Maynard) who descend on each couple in turn leaving chaos in their wake.

Caroline Webster, playing the role of Kate, told a press conference on Wednesday, prior to the Gala night that "the title is a clever parody of the play. It is about every day trivialities put under the microscope." Joan Sims, whose comedy series "Farrington of the F.O." is currently featured on JTV, said "The play is a great observation of characters and events. It reminds you of people you know, that is bound to make it funny."

The group, whose also in Amman is the final in a tour which included Dubai, Bahrain, Muscat, Al-Ain, Jakarta, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Cairo, agree that the play is "a universal form of humour." "It had a great success whenever it was played," they said.

InterContinental Manager Mr Gabriel Khawan remarked that the hotel, together with British Airways, are keen on promoting arts in Jordan. He said that the hotel expects a full house for the duration of the play, noting that the majority of viewers are Jordanians, an indicator of the hotel's success in this respect.

The fact that the play is showing in Amman for the first time does not make it hard for the Jordanian audience to anticipate what they might see, as knowing that the play features Bassy Evans, popular on JTV for his role as the teacher in "Mind Your Language", and Peter Johns, who plays in "Just a Minute" currently running on Radio Jordan, will make it hard to anticipate any thing but hours of laughter.

British Industrial mission in Amman

AMMAN (Star) — A British trade mission from the Engineering Industries Association (EIA) representing 11 British industrial companies will arrive in Amman on 18 March for a four-day visit to the country.

On the occasion, the British Commercial Secretariat, Mr D.J. Hewks, will hold a reception in honour of the mission on Saturday 19 March.



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17 MARCH 1988

In the Eyes of a Camera

CAMERAS of all kinds are probably the most important human invention since the wheel and the printing press. They have been instrumental in bringing gaps among the contemporaneous generations and from one generation down to the other. They inflated our narcissistic egos beyond imagination. Cameras also are instrumental in creating false images of public figures. They are the demons which create false idols. Yet, if properly used, they can be the defecators and revealers of truth.

Israel with the help of the camera was, until 93 days ago, the idolized cream beauty. It managed to sell itself as the frontiers state defying beastly enemies, the greener of deserts, the instiller of democracy, the maker of impossible dreams, the David among the Goliaths of the world. In fact Israel is the best staging of the century-if not in history, Israel owes a great deal of its existence to the camera.

The great director Kazan made a movie in 1957 (whose title I cannot recall) about a journalist (Patricia Neal) who stumbled on an

Economic Adhocracy

By
Jawad
Anani



unknown country music singer (Andy Griffith). She is infatuated by his natural singing power and decides to help him out. He becomes an overnight national success. However, when successful, he begins to use his natural appeal to sell products through ads. More companies solicited the singer's charm to sell their rotten products. Ultimately he becomes a monster, and her appeals to restore his purity failed. This state of affairs went on until he made a fatal mistake in front of the camera. Thinking that he was off air, after making a live commercial, he called the audience "suckers". He popularly fed up overnight, and it was the same camera which had made him which eventually broke him.

Now back to Israel. The recent upswing which has been going on for more than three months was, to say the least, a detector of the true identity of this brave state. Democratic and civilized they are not. The cameras which sold Israeli soldiers as the young brave and elite Westerners, who were pointed them out to be a scared pitiful bunch of misfits who take it out on children. One time they claim they are compelled to shoot in response to the

Continued on page 8

Highlights

The 'secondary' market of bonds

AMMAN (Star) — According to Dr Meher Shukri, deputy governor of the Central Bank of Jordan, the Central Bank has made a serious commitment to guarantee the nominal values prescribed by the handling of development bonds and treasury bonds and notes.

Speaking about "The Development of the Secondary Market for Bonds," at invitation of the Society of Bankers at the Amman Financial Market, on Saturday, Dr Shukri affirmed that bearers of bonds are entitled to sell their bonds and benefit from the yield accruing between the time of purchase and the time of sale, regardless of what the bond's maturity date states.

He further added that a secondary market for bonds may emerge at fixed prices and that the Central Bank has taken further steps to flex interest rates.

He said that before the Central Bank can float interest rates, few procedures have to be considered such as the pricing of banking services, noting that there is a law which forbids the floating of interest rates on loans.

Goals

Dr Shukri said the secondary market for bonds is aimed at revitalizing the capital market in Jordan, enabling the rates and yields of government notes to cope with the forces of supply and demand and promoting the Central Bank's endeavours in initiating an open market mechanism.

ism through its monetary policies.

Procedures

As disclosed by Dr Shukri, procedures pertaining to organizing the mechanism on the handling of government notes, as stipulated by the Public Debt Law (buying and selling), referred to in the Central Bank's Memorandum No. 18/88 dated 25 January 1988 have been introduced. The Central Bank's Memorandum No. 37/84 dated 29 February 1984, which committed banks to invest a specific rate from their deposits into bonds and treasury notes, has been suspended, said Dr Shukri.

Furthermore, the Central Bank is said to prepare a draft law to

amend the public Debt Law and its related systems to adjust with the development of the secondary market. Dr Shukri said licensed banks were authorized to handle the selling and buying of bonds through investment banks, financial companies, and portfolio companies outside the Amman Financial Market; although brokerage companies quote their prices on the Reuters monitor on daily basis.

Finally, Dr Shukri said that the Central Bank, through maintaining accounts of banks and financial institutions, will continue to process the clearing operations for the selling and buying transactions until a specialized clearing company is established to handle the settlements resulting from the handling of financial notes.

Agriculture

any other rate, reaching 70 per cent of the value — input by the ultimate producer.

Commenting on the decreasing rate of contribution by the agricultural sector, Dr Fanek said agricultural sector used to account for one-third of Gross Domestic Product (four decades ago), and it decreased to about 20 per cent in the early sixties, reaching 7 to 8 per cent at the present times.

As for the Three Five-Year Plans, Dr Fanek said

agriculture was granted 5.24 per cent, 7.11 per cent and 9.43 per cent of total investments throughout the three plans consecutively. As for the first plan, in particular, agriculture received only 78 per cent of its accrued allocations," said Dr Fanek.

According to Dr Fanek, the agricultural trade deficit amounts to JD 140 million, meaning that agricultural production has to double up before reaching the stage of self-sufficiency in other words, to reach the stage of balancing between exports and imports in the case of agricultural end food materials.

Industrial exports rise

AMMAN (Star) — According to figures issued by the Amman Chamber of Industry, Jordanian industrial exports (as indicated by certificates of origin) reached JD 131,412,164 in 1987, as compared with JD 130,975,385 in 1986. Thus, the slight increase, as comparable to total exports did not include phosphate and other exports which obtained certificates of origin from other chambers of commerce.

Figures indicated that Iraq was among the prominent importing countries reaching 51 per cent of the total as compared with Tunis which received 94 per cent of Jordan's exports in 1986.

By sector

The list of industrial exports during 1987 were recorded as follows: leather products JD 2,534,691 — medical products JD 15,007,607 — plastic products JD 3,620,025 — chemicals JD 28,186,480 — cosmetics and perfumes JD 5,991 — engineering industries JD 9,417,720 — furniture JD 3,330,260 — Construction industries JD 4,662,316 — printing and paper 2, 848,918 — foodstuffs JD 8,815,380, woven materials JD 15,163,531 — packaging and sealing JD 9,138,252 — Agricultural products JD 29,768,056.

By country

As for the geographical distribution of exports, figures indicated the following:

Iraq JD 67,910,801 (51.67 per cent) — Saudi Arabia JD

(431 per cent) and JD 3,509,443 (2.67 per cent) respectively — Bahrain and the UAE JD 2,211,352 (1.68 per cent) and JD 2,082,445 (1.58 per cent) respectively — and finally Kuwait JD 2,968,579 (2.27 per cent).

Boeing Air Travel

CONTINUED MODERATE growth in air travel combined with the need to replace retiring aircraft will provide a substantial market for manufacturers of commercial aircrafts till 2005, according to an executive of the Boeing Commercial Airplane Co.

Thomas Craig, BACA's director of market research, speaking recently said "Boeing is bullish about the future" and his remarks applied to the world open market, that Boeing sees as the requirement for new airplanes, will amount to \$342 billion by the year 2005. This represents deliveries of an estimated 7,484 commercial jetliners of all types between 1986 and 2005 — about 430 each year. Of this one third is anticipated for replacement and two thirds for growth requirements.

Boeing's industry trends are leading to continued decreases in airline costs and fares. These trends include continued low fuel prices, new technology and automation, lower labour costs, government's promotion of tourism and less regulation. Airline costs are expected to decrease steadily from now to the year 2000 while employee productivity should continue to increase. Jet fuel prices, the Boeing studies indicate, should remain essentially the same for the remainder of the century.

In addition the economy is expected to grow modestly, resulting in continued growth in special income and greater affordability to travel. Also Boeing is forecasting stable to lower interest rates, mutual inflation, increased employment and no major recessions.

Bank merger expected

THE JORDAN Finance House and Bank Al-Mashreq have been working on a merger proposal, a banking official said on condition of anonymity. He further told The Star that the West Bank branches, which had been closed previously, are hoped to re-open along with

three other new branches in Zerqa, Irbid and Aqaba. High liquidity, he said, is available, however it lacks the proper avenues for project implementation. "Accordingly, deposits have become increasingly a burden on banks," said the source.

Apple's Desktop Publishing

By a Star Staff Writer

IN A seminar held by Ideal Systems Co. about Apple Desktop Publishing, the Macintosh technology was introduced exposing the variety of new programmes amongst which were page maker, ready, set go! and Al-Nashir Al-Maktabi in the Arabic language.

According to Mr Raja Salman, Apple's sales manager for the Middle East, Apple started in 1977 with personal computers and throughout those 11 years, new technologies have been introduced by Apple. Apple's major breakthrough in the world of computers, took place in 1983 with the arrival of John Sculley who had been with Coca Cola before he joined Apple, said Mr Salman.

Commenting on Apple's sales, Mr Salman said Apple's achieved a total of \$982 million in 1983, while the figure rose to \$2,661 million by 1987. Apple he said, concentrated on the research and development segment of its operations, reaching a total of \$191 million in allocations for 1988, as compared with \$80 million in 1983.

According to Mr Salman, Apple's market is divided into two sub-markets, domestic (the U.S. market) and international. The international market's share comprises 26 per cent, whilst around 74 per cent is sold in the U.S. (domestic) markets.

Apple's clientele is divided among various sectors: governments, businesses, educational institutions and home-users. Along with the p.c. Apple II, Apple introduced the Macintosh Plus in 1984, the Macintosh S.E., the Macintosh II and finally the bilingual Macintosh (English and Arabic or any other language).

J.N.B

AMMAN (Star) — A total of JD 1,992,536 has been achieved in net profits by the Jordan National Bank during 1987, as compared with JD 1,989,384 during 1986.

After deducting profits, which reached JD 1,494,335, the Board of Directors recommended 15 per cent in dividends to shareholders, being the same rate as that of 1986.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 7

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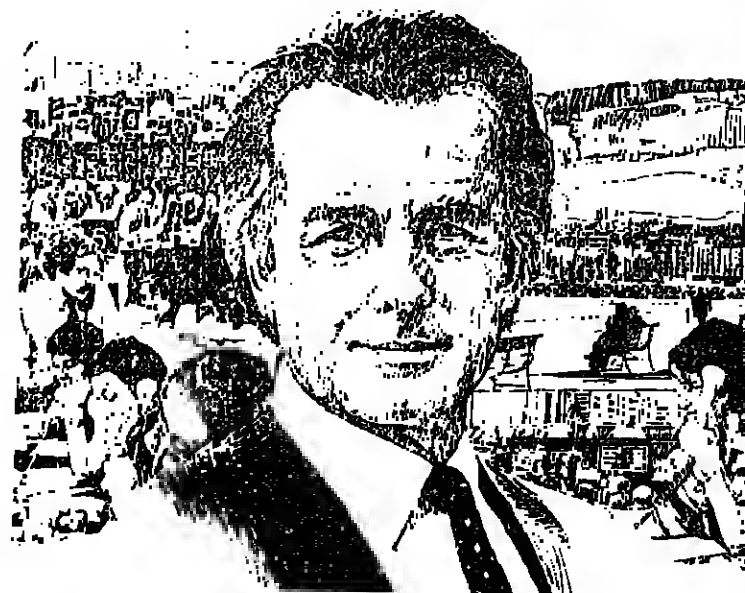
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Series VIII

AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of Jordanian companies specializing in construction materials. Interested firms, wishing to establish business contacts with these companies, may initiate direct contact at their addresses accordingly.

Abdulkarim Helal Co. Tel: 885928, Telex: 21930, P.O. Box: 1059, Amman - Jordan.

Abu-Arja & Partners Co. Tel: 846214, P.O. Box: 378, Amman - Jordan.

Adnan Al-Shalal & Partners Co. Tel: 621121/2, P.O. Box: 1420, Amman - Jordan.

Aladdin Co. Tel: 805859, P.O. Box: 9442, Amman - Jordan.

Alout & Shaheen Bld. Mater. Co. Tel: 841762, P.O. Box: 922407, Amman - Jordan.

The Arab Concrete Inds. Co. Tel: 655999, P.O. Box: 1240, Amman - Jordan.

Arab White Cement Industries Co. Tel: 888634-867411, Telex: 24001, P.O. Box: 960403, Amman - Jordan.

Arab Insulating Materials Manufacturing Co. Tel: 22331, P.O. Box: 41, Sahab - Jordan.

Arab Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. Tel: 68218, Telex: 21860, P.O. Box: 152, Amman - Jordan.

Arab Pipes Co. Ltd. Tel: 644397, Box: 875, Amman - Jordan.

Construction Equip Industries Co. Ltd. Tel: 813278, Telex: 22331, Box: 826055, Amman - Jordan.

Elba House Prefab & Steel Structure Bldg. Co. Ltd. Tel: 842800/4, Telex: 22060, P.O. Box: 3448, Amman - Jordan.

El-Har Marble & Tiles Co. Tel: 638406, Telex: 21805, P.O. Box: 1957

Fateen Assal Sons Co. Tel: 632514, Telex: 21828, P.O. Box: 7127, Amman - Jordan.

Genco Industrial Co. Tel: 781435, P.O. Box: 12114, Amman - Jordan.

Ghassab Al-Qadri & Partners Co. Tel: 664864, Telex: 22084, P.O. Box: 821313, Amman - Jordan.

Hassan Al-Anch Co. for Marble & Tiles. Tel: 893264, P.O. Box: 4182, Amman - Jordan.

Hizati Tiles Co. Tel: 731580, P.O. Box: 86301, Amman - Jordan.

The Ind'l Cement & Agri. Co. Ltd. (ICA) Tel: (09) 888945, Telex: 41434, P.O. Box: 8068, Amman - Jordan.

The Ind'l & Contracting Ideal Co.

Tel: 898013, Telex: 22411, P.O. Box: 15414, Amman - Jordan.

Ins-Silong Insulation Inds. Co. Ltd. Tel: 891939, Telex: 22092, P.O. Box: 340529, Amman - Jordan.

Jordan Cement Industries Co. Ltd. Tel: 72990-729972, Telex: 21239, P.O. Box: 3359-810, Amman - Jordan.

Jordan Ceramic Inds. Co. Ltd. Tel: 821170, Telex: 21610, P.O. Box: 1421, Amman - Jordan.

Jordan Clay Industries, Tel: 882078, Telex: 21878, P.O. Box: 1114, Amman - Jordan.

Jordan Brick & Tiles Mfg. Co. Ltd. Tel: 886131, P.O. Box: 8578, Amman - Jordan.

Jordanien-Cynot Construction Inds. Co. Ltd. Tel: 79844-793371, Telex: 22154, P.O. Box: 3357, Amman - Jordan.

Jordan Iron & Steel Ind. Co. Tel: 63817109, 881441, Telex: 21278, P.O. Box: 1972, Amman - Jordan.

Jordan Lime & Silicate Brick Inds. Co. Ltd. Tel: 882340/1, Telex: 22137, P.O. Box: 3048, Amman - Jordan.

Jordan Marble & Granite Co. Tel: 731091, 782331, P.O. Box: 4138, Amman - Jordan.

Jordan Concrete Co. Ltd. Tel: 731722, Telex: 23488, P.O. Box: 678, Amman - Jordan.

Jordan Elba Inds. Co. Tel: 842600-841157, Telex: 23029, P.O. Box: 2647, Amman - Jordan.

Jordan Glass Inds. Co. Ltd. Tel: 625892, Telex: 21412, P.O. Box: 3078, Amman - Jordan.

Jordan-Greek Marble Co. Tel: 634350 - 736277, Telex: 21949, P.O. Box: 172, Amman - Jordan.

Jordan Rock Wool Ind. Co. Ltd. Tel: 642117, Telex: 23197, P.O. Box: 926932, Amman - Jordan.

Jordan Scandinavian Co. For Modern House Mfg. Tel: 683530, P.O. Box: 3451, Amman - Jordan.

Jordan Pipes Palina Co. Tel: 787292-788872, Telex: 21878, P.O. Box: 278, Amman - Jordan.

Jordan Timber Processing Ind. Tel: 881030-877648, Telex: 22477, P.O. Box: 2690, Amman - Jordan.

Jordan Marble Ind. Co. Tel: 892885, Telex: 21805, P.O. Box: 1558, Amman - Jordan.

Jordan Nails & Barbed Wire Factories Co. Tel: 892335, 882526, P.O. Box: 861, Amman - Jordan.

The list of Jordanian companies specializing in construction materials will be continued next week.

AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of international firms with a multitude of specialties, wishing to establish export & import ties with Jordanian firms. Interested companies may initiate direct contacts at their addresses accordingly.

Ocean Products, Old Rail Building, Talpur Road, Karachi-2, Pakistan.

Scotia Industrial Corporation, P.O. Box 10634, Taipei 1 0099, Taiwan.

Orient Corporation, P.O. Box 68-1207, Taipei - Taiwan.

Mohrovicic Enterprises Co. Ltd. 2F, 15, Lane 389 Fuyuan St., Taipei - Taiwan R.O.C.

Unkage International Trade, P.O. Box 1840, Manila, Philippines 2800.

All Brothers, 228, Layards Broadway, Colombo 14, Sri Lanka.

Asirapi Group Lettar, P.O. Box 5047, Limassol-Cyprus.

Roots International, 588 Ouellette Ave., Suite 208, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Alexco Universal Commerce, P.O. Box 1092 Stn A, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Y E S Enterprise Ltd., 7444 Aldous Court, Burnaby, B.C. V5A 3L8, Canada.

BHO Inspection GMBH, D-3320 Salzgitter 1, Postfach 10 01 47, W. Germany.

Birkner E. Co. Varieg, Postfach 54 07 50, 2000 Hamburg 54, W. Germany.

LS. Traders Shewalt E. Co., Putzliatz, 28, 7500, W. Germany.

IHC-GMBH, Wipertalstrasse 2, D-7800 Freiburg 1, FR.

Graphic Resources GMBH, Bleibacher Allee 43, D - 8200 Wiesbaden, W. Germany.

Lawicki Microelectronic GMBH, Allee 35, Postf. 20, D-7838 Opfardingen B., ULM, W. Germany.

Mawd GMBH, P.O. Box 104549, D-2000 Hamburg 1, Germany.

Lalit Corporation, 5, Mohammedi Manzil, 1st Floor, 70, Mohammedi Road, Bombay - 400 003, India.

Eastman Industries, W-250 0 Indrapuri, New Delhi - 100 012, India.

Kaypan International, b/q Vyapar Shevan, P.D. Mello Road, Bombay 400 009 - India.

J.K. Synthetics Ltd., Askoka Estate, 3rd Floor, Suite 308, 24 Barsamba Road, New Delhi 110 001, India.

Shibu Enterprises, Gandhi Marg, Jagadri 135003, India.

Ramohan Bidawka, Shraam, 21, Jalind No 1, Bombay 2.

G.S. Imports and Exports Pvt. Ltd., 501 Menexi Apt, Plain St., Infantry Road, Bangalore - 680 001, India.

Chimco International, Prakash Deep (8th Floor), 7, Tolsey Marg, New Delhi - 110 001, India.

Shenli Packaging Private Ltd., Vyasa Shevan, 1st Floor, 16, Old Hanuman Ind Cross Lane, Kalyadri Road, Bombay 400 002, India.

Techno Chemical Industries, 5, DEV Chhaya, G/F, Floor 120, Katar Road, Shivaji Park, Bombay 400 026, India.

Shiran Poles MFG. and Eng. Co., 4/S Industrial Estate, Gorwa Road, Baroda - 380 018, India.

Lions Poultry Gages and Equipment, P.O. Box 5, 8855 Zg. Putlik, Holland.

M. Chiu and Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 70691, Kowloon - Hong Kong.

Chiyevan Industries Limited, RM8 1804-5, Yan Yua Building, 127-131, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hong Kong.

Unicell Rubber Co., 10187 Sunburst Court, Spring Hill, FL 34608, U.S.A.

Amix International, 54 Rock Creek, Corpus Christi, U.S.A.

International Farmers Grain Inc., 480 West 34th St., 12th Floor, New York 10001.

Rds International Trading Division, P.O. Box 331-15, Washington DC 20033 U.S.A.

Regional Tenders

Algeria

Bakaria. Tender no 02/88/D.G.B. Supply of bakeries. Details from Ministère de la Defense Nationale, Division des Services Communs, P.O. Box 248, Alger-Gare, Algiers. CD 20 March.

Fire-detection system. Tender no 02/7/88. Supply of fire detection and extinguishing system using halogen gas for reservoir at terminal in Bjaia. Details on payment of AD 250 from Sonelrach, Unite Transport Carrière, Division Finances, Service Juridique, Arrière port, P.O. Box 19, 08000 Bjaia. CD 20 March.

Egypt

PVC and purge compounds. Supply of 4,000 tonnes of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) compound and 30 tonnes of purge compound as part of the drainage V project. Financed by the World Bank. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of CE 250 from Chairman's Office, Egyptian Public Authority for Drainage Projects, 5a El-Gohery Street, Dokki, Cairo, telephone 3484602/34-87378/3487855, telex 93544 epad-pun, cable Oellatle. CD 21 March.

Iraq

Waiving machines. Tender no. 2/4/88. Supply of eight shuttleless dobby weaving machines. Details on payment of 105 from Cashier General Establishment for Woolen Textiles, Kadhumiya, Baghdad. CD 21 March.

Electric tractors. Tender no. 17/1/88. Supply of electric tractors. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender's price. Details on payment of ID 1 from Cashier, State Establishment for Cotton Textile & Knitting, Ministry of Industry, Kut, telephone 23967, telex 217908 ik, cable NASEEJUT. CD 25 March.

Details of the following three tenders may be obtained from Cashier, State Battery Manufacturing Enterprise, Al-Waziriya, P.O. Box 190, Baghdad, Telex: 212712 batren ik, cable BA TREN BAGHDAD.

Sodium carbonate/nitrate. TENDER NO. 5/5/88. Supply of sodium carbonate/nitrate. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 5. CD 19 March.

Carbon black coal. Tender No. 8/5/88. Supply of carbon black coal. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender's price. Details on payment of ID 5. CD 22 March.

Polyethylene. Tender No. 8/5/88. Supply of polyethylene tar blow moulding. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender's price. Details on payment of ID 5. CD 27 March.

Substation construction, completion and maintenance. Tender No. MEW/22/4T/138-87/88. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Construction, completion and maintenance, for the Water & Electricity Ministry, of 80 substations. Bid bond is 1 1/2 per cent of tender's price. Details on payment of KD 50. CD 25 March.

Building design, construction & maintenance. Tender No. HMA/22/4T/138-87/88. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Design, construction & maintenance, for the Public Works Ministry, of project area and labourers' residential area. Health Ministry's building in Sulaymaniyah. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender's price. Details on payment of KD 100. CD 27 March.

Sanitary maintenance works. Tender No. PV/Sham/31-87/88. (Open to contractors classified in category 1 in construction works.) Completion in construction works. Agency for the Public Authority for Applied Education & Training of several sanitary maintenance works in Baghdad & girls' commercial studies & colleges. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender's price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 22 March.

Details of the following 16 tenders may be obtained from Central Tenders Committee, Yousef al-Shemell

Kuwait

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Kuwait

Building. Near Al-Sharq Police Station, Taroq Bin Ziad Street, Tel: 440-48 c/c id.

Frozen vegetables. Tender: PS/5-88. Supply, to the Public Health Ministry, of frozen vegetables. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender's price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 29 March.

Frozen meat. Tender No. PS/5-88. Supply, to the Public Health Ministry, of frozen meat. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 29 March.

Reflecting paper rolls and aluminium rolls. Tender No. 10/87/1988. Supply, to the Interior Ministry, of 200 rolls of reflecting paper and aluminium and 200 rolls of aluminium. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender's price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 29 March.

Laundry services. Prequalification. Carrying out, for the Public Health Ministry, laundry services for hospitals, clinics and polyclinics. Details on payment of KD 50. CD 29 March.

Transmission station valves. Tender No. 46-87/88. Supply, to the Communications Ministry, of valves for transmission station. CD 22 March.

Import clearance and transport. Tender No. MS/1-88/88. Clearing & transport of Public Health Ministry imports, cargo and consignments. Details on payment of KD 10. CD 29 March.

Underground tank construction and maintenance. Tender No. MS/1-88/88. (Open to contractors classified in categories 2, 3 and 4 in construction works.) Completion & maintenance, for the Information Ministry, of underground tanks in transmission station at Kad. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender's price. Details on payment of KD 30. CD 29 March.

Airconditioning. Tender No. PT/12-8/88. (Open to contractors classified in categories 2, 3 and 4 in construction works.) Supply & installation, for the Education Ministry, of airconditioning units for schools in area 2. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender's price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 29 March.

Sanitary maintenance works. Tender No. PV/Sham/31-87/88. (Open to contractors classified in category 1 in construction works.) Completion in construction works. Agency for the Public Authority for Applied Education & Training of several sanitary maintenance works in Baghdad & girls' commercial studies & colleges. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender's price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 22 March.

Building design, construction & maintenance. Tender No. HMA/22/4T/138-87/88. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Design, construction & maintenance, for the Public Works Ministry, of project area and labourers' residential area. Health Ministry's building in Sulaymaniyah. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender's price. Details on payment of KD 100. CD 27 March.

Sanitary maintenance works. Tender No. PV/Sham/31-87/88. (Open to contractors classified in category 1 in construction works.) Completion in construction works. Agency for the Public Authority for Applied Education & Training of several sanitary maintenance works in Baghdad & girls' commercial studies & colleges. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender's price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 22 March.

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Euro Deposit Rates

	\$	DM	FF	DFL	LIT	SF	YEN	£
1 M	6 5/8	3 1/4	7 15/18	4.00	11 1/4	1 3/4	4 1/4	1 M 8 3/4
2 M	8 11/16	3 5/18	8 1/18	4.00	11 1/4	1 7/8	4 1/8	2 M 8 13/16
3 M	8 11/18	3 5/18	8 3/18	4.00	11 1/4	1 15/18	4 1/16	3 M 8 13/16
6 M	6 7/8	3 3/8	8 5/18	4 1/8	11 1/4	2 5/18	4 1/8	4 M 8 7/8
9 M	7.00	3 7/18	8 1/2	4 3/16	11 1/4	2 9/18	4 1/8	5 M 8 15/16
1 Year	7 13/16	3 1/2	8 5/8	4 1/4	11 1/4	2 13/18	4 1/8	6 m 8 15/16
2 Years	7 13/16	3 7/8						9 m 9 1/8
3 Years	8 3/16	4 7/18						1 Yr 9 1/4
4 Years	8 7/18	4 3/4						
5 Years	8 5/8	5 1/8						

What's on in Amman

As Amman welcomes visitors from the Organization of Islamic Conference this week, we'd like to let them know — and to remind our regular readers — of the wide range of activities available here for almost every taste.

Have we missed your club or organization? Let us know and we'll be sure to include you in our summer edition of What's On in Amman.

Places to go.

The Jordanian Museum of Popular Tradition: Nestled in a corner of the Roman Amphitheatre downtown is a museum containing hidden treasures. Silver anklets, earrings, necklaces, Jordanian and Palestinian national dresses and more... Take yourself down there and enjoy our rich heritage.

Open daily from 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. except Tuesdays.
Tel: 651780

The 'Abdel Hamid Shouman Foundation: There is always something going on every Saturday at 6:00 p.m. For example, Saturday 19 March there is an evening of poetry by Zekiyyah 'Abu Rishah and Malik El-Masri. On the following Saturday, 26 March, there is a lecture given by Dr. Jamal Al-Sheir.

Location: Shmelaani.
Tel: 602188

Abu Dahab Centre: This place should appeal to all age groups. It offers bowling facilities from 3:00 a.m. - 11:00 p.m. and if you are more energetic you can try out roller skating from 3:00 p.m. - 9:30 p.m.

Location: First Circle, Rainbow Street
Tel: 846605

Skating Palace: Both roller skating and ice skating are available here. So if your ears in a courageous mood put on your skates and hop to it. Working hours are 10:30 a.m.-8:30 p.m. Thursdays till 11:00 p.m.

Location: Swelleh
Tel: 822750

Martyr's Memorial: This national museum contains exhibits that tell the history of the Kingdom and the development of the Jordan Armed Forces since the Great Arab Revolt until our present day. Open daily from 9:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m. except Saturdays. Guides are available for non-Arabic speaking tourists.

Location: behind Sports City
Telephone: 884 240.

Friends of Archaeology: Lovers of archaeology and the great outdoors from all over the world meet for Friday excursions to points of interest. We publish their schedule on the first Thursday of every month.

Tel: 642 487

Hana Arts Centre: Lots of activities for children, including a planetarium, library, and Science Museum.

Open sat — Thurs. 9 a.m.-1 p.m. and 3:30 p.m.-6 p.m.

Location: Shmelaani

Tel: 865195

Y.W.C.A.: The 'Y' offers courses in yoga, aerobics, painting on glass, and in secretarial skills. It also rents out its tennis courts.

Location: near the Third Circle

Tel: 841 793

Folklore Museum: ancient mosaics from Madaba and Jerash, costumes and jewellery

Open 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

Location: Roman Amphitheatre

Cultural Centres

The American Centre: 'The Huetler' starring Paul Newman will be on at 7:00 p.m., 17 March. Other films include 'The Colour of Money', 21 March, and 'Prize of Honour', 24, 28, 31 March. The centre

17 MARCH 1988



Samia Zaru's work illustrates the theme of "homeland" at the National Gallery

always has several screenings of each film to give you a chance to see them, and organizes regular discussions by satellite hook-up on topics of current interest. There is a lending library. March also brings American jazz to Amman — 23-29 March by the Kevin Eubanks Trio.

Location: Third Circle.

Tel: 844371

The French Cultural Centre: The library has books, cassettes and videos

Tel: 824049.

The British Council: This centre also has a library, regular films and exhibitions, and a monthly evening for teachers of English. An exhibition by David Hockney will be on display 21-27 March. On 23 March Dr. Peter Whelan will talk about Hockney's work. As for April, two films "The Camerons" and "Great Expectations" will be shown 4, 18 April respectively. Another show will be coming your way 31 April "British Illustrations



François Le Roux, Sylvie Le Roux, Gaynor Peridakis and Muriel Musallam will star in "Les Bâtisseurs d'Empire" at the F.C.C. later this month.

to lend. Films usually have a theme; those shown this month are by Luis Buñuel. Also this month, a lecture, "The Earth Is in Our Hands." Theatre lovers can enjoy the French play "The Empire Builders" by Boris Vian on 28, 29, 30 March at 8:00 p.m. Tickets are 1 J.O.

Location: Hewouz, Jebel Weibdeh

Tel: 837009.

The Royal Cultural Centre: A Soviet-Jordanian exhibit will be held 11-18 March. The display consists of photos by Elgor Utkein. 13 March there is a lecture on "Child Health Care."

Location: near King Hussein Sports City.

Tel: 881028/7.

The Spanish Cultural Centre: Those of you who like photography will be interested to know that the Centre will be showing photos of Jordan 21 March. Videos and films can also be seen.

Working hours are from 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.

Location: near the 3rd circle.

Art Galleries

The Jordan National Gallery: This gallery caters to all tastes in art. It has a permanent collection of works by Jordanian and internationally known artists. But those who prefer contemporary art can go and see a collection of Orientalist paintings. In which Western artists like Eugene Delacroix have portrayed the East in their own special way. The gallery also offers a variety of sculptures, collages and ceramics all done in several mediums. The gallery has prepared a busy calendar for you: from 19 calendar until 30 March Snnilo Zaru will have her exhibition, followed by sculptor Smer Tabaa' 4-16 April. Then Nabeel Shehadeh will be exhibiting from 28 May until 8 June.

Working hours are from 9:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. (open all days of the week except Tuesday.)

Location: Muntazah, Jebel Weibdeh
Tel: 630128.

The Alla Art Gallery: Olivia Pellard, a French artist, will be exhibiting 17-28 March. After that you can see Muhammad 'Abu-Zaraek's works 30 March-17 April. Another French artist will exhibit her works 7-13 April. Next Frouk Lambaz, the director of the Alla Gallery, will show us his latest creations. He will be followed by artist Muhammad Safa 27 April.

This gallery is open from 8:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m. 3:00-6:00 p.m.

Location: First Circle, Rainbow Street
Tel: 639303.

The Akhnaton Gallery: On display is a permanent exhibit by husband and wife Ayyad El-Nimri and Nismah El-Nimri and others. Open from 3:00-8:00 p.m. and on Sundays from 10:00-8:00 p.m.

Location: the Tower Building, 14th floor. (No telephone.)

The Gallery: Nuba Betshoun's gallery of arts and antiquities has a variety of things which will appeal to you: old prints, Fata Farah lithographies, oils by Diana Shamoun, and paintings by Suha Hourst. Next month photo lovers can enjoy Alister Duncan's photo exhibit.

The gallery is open 9:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m.

Location: Jordan InterContinental Hotel
Tel: 641361 ext. 2183.

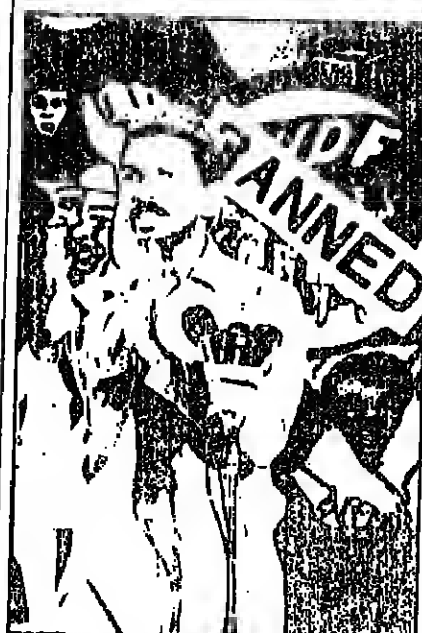


Yoara Arnita

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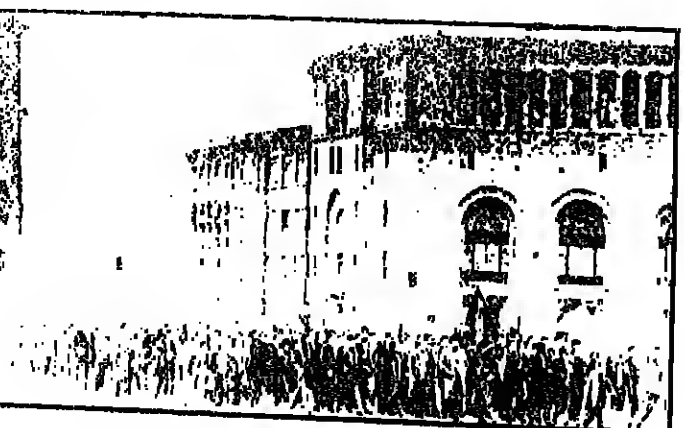
Star Features this week

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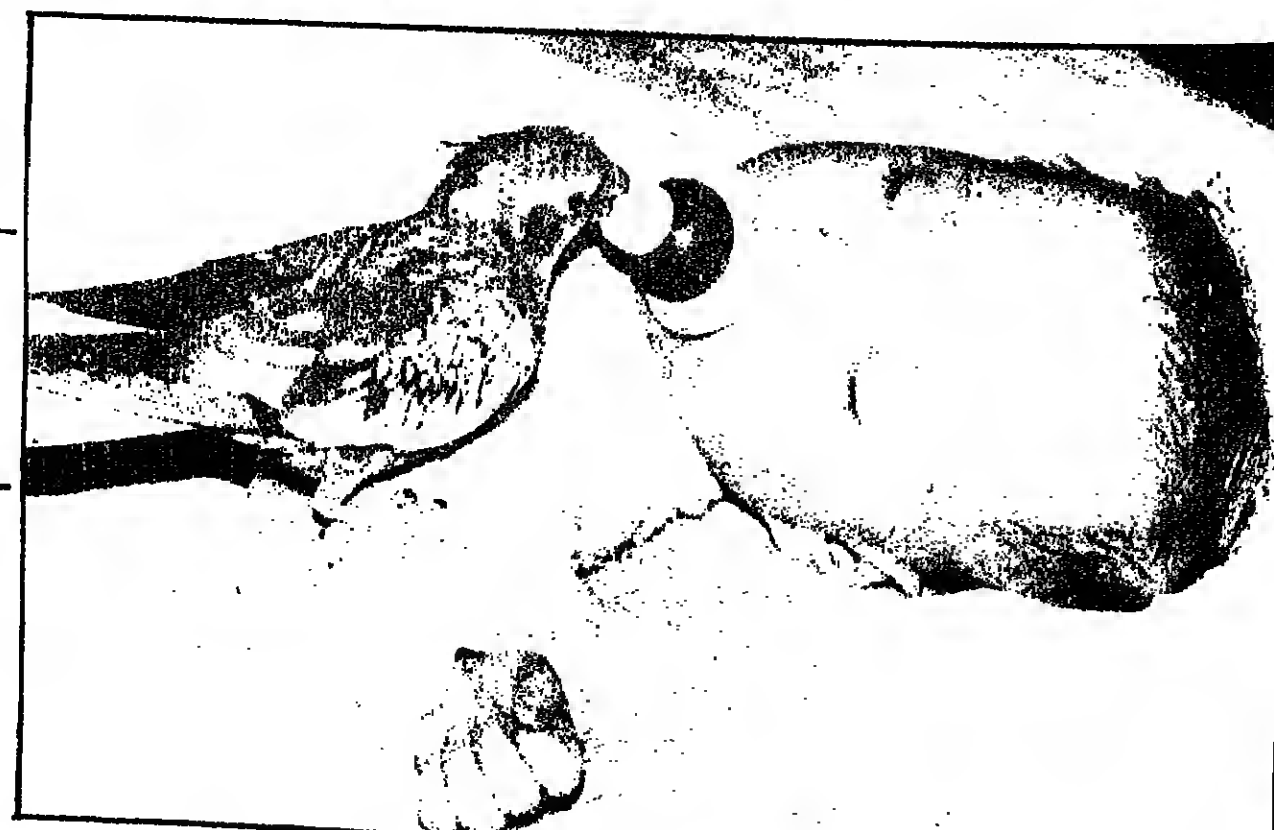
Willmetstown, West-Virginia-Bridge demolition-the first section of the bridge falls into the Ohio River after being removed to make a room for a new one.

Capa Town, South Africa - Moulane Faried Eesack, chairman of the call to Islam addressed a protest meeting for the rejection of the banning of the United Democratic Front (UDF) and other anti-apartheid organizations at St. George's Cathedral Hall.



Ereven, Armenia, USSR - Armenians demonstrate - Demonstrators march across the Lenin Square in Ereven, the capital of the Soviet Republic of Armenia.

Herera, Zimbabwe, Child Survival Conference - Sally Mugebe, wife of the Zimbabwe President, Robert Mugabe, addressing delegates from 36 countries, at the opening ceremony of the child survival and development conference.



Blant, South Dakota - Twaak it easy - Some babies can sleep through just about anything. Take three-month old Josh Parsons, son of Jenalle and Paul Parsons of Blant, who slept soundly as the family cock-fell, TuTu, tried to pull the pacifier from his mouth.



Fashion

1) Givenchy Fashion House - France

2) Pierspaok, Norway;

3) Porcko, Italy

Window On the Philippines

Philippines says it will implement 'Tripoli agreement'

PHILIPPINES SECRETARY of Foreign Affairs Mr Paul S. Manglapus has announced that the government of President Corazon Aquino is committed to the implementation of the 1976 Tripoli Agreement regarding the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines.

In a letter addressed to Jordan's Foreign Minister Mr Taher Al-Masri, prior to the convening of the 17th Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) of Foreign Ministers meetings in Amman (from 21 to 25 March), Mr Manglapus called on Mr Masri to use his personal and official influence "so that Muslim Foreign Ministers will continue to regard the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines as a domestic affair and that any resolution concerning this question will respect the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the Republic of the Philippines."

Representatives of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) will be invited to attend the Amman conference next week as observers.

President Aquino appoints members of Regional Consultative Commission

Philippine President Corazon C. Aquino on 14 March nominated to the Commission on Appointments 50 Muslim and Christian leaders as members of the Regional Consultative Commission (RCC) which will help the Philippine Congress draft a law granting autonomy to a region in Southern Philippines.

Earlier, on 11 March, President Aquino signed into law a bill creating the RCC which will be composed of about 55 members, 27 of whom were appointed by the President from a list of nominees proposed by sectoral groups in southern Philippines.

The law creating the RCC is concrete evidence of the Philippine Government's determination to resolve the autonomy issue in Mindanao in accordance with its new Constitution. President Aquino asked the Commission on Appointments headed by Senate President Jovito Salonga to confirm immediately the 50 nominees "so that they can come up with the Auto-

nomy Law by December this year."

She said that the member of the RCC had to be appointed because there is no time to elect them and because of the government's desire to grant autonomy to the region as soon as possible. Among the nominees is Ustad Ibrahim Gznzali, former chief of staff of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

President Aquino said despite the opposition of the MNLF to the formation of the RCC, the RCC would be organized and made to operate because this is mandated by the Philippine Constitution.

Meanwhile, Defence Secretary Fidel Ramoa called on the MNLF to stop the use of force to attain its political objective because "this will only bring more violence and sufferings amongst the people of Mindanao." He said that while the Philippine Government is following the democratic, reconciliatory and developmental approach, it is prepared for any contingency to protect the people and the Republic.

Meanwhile, Congressmen Ali Dimaporo a Muslim congress-

man from Mindanao, warned that should the MNLF continue to demand things that are against the Constitution, the separation or secession and independence, "I will support the military. We are willing to fight and we have the capability to fight."

Among the highlights of the bank's operations in 1987 was an overall trading gain worth 141.6 million pesos generated from its trading in government securities. Meanwhile, the peso-U.S. dollar reference rate remains at 21.10 pesos to 100 U.S. dollar.

Philippine evening at Jerusalem Hotel

About 120 Jordanians, mostly women, and some members of the Filipino community in Amman, attended the Philippine Evening held on Saturday, 12 March, at the Jerusalem Hotel by the Arab Women Graduate Club (AWGC) under the patronage of the Philippine Ambassador to Jordan, Mr Juan V. Saez.

In his extemporaneous speech, the Ambassador gave a brief historical background of the Philippines, pointing to common historical experiences by the Philippines and Jordan. The wives of the Pakistani and Korean Ambassadors, Mrs Syed and Mrs Park, were amongst the guests.

During the evening, the Filipino community presented folkloric dances and songs such as the "Tinkling" "Binasohan" and "Jota Moccadama" under the direction of Mr Che Lombino.

Mr Eddie Gatchatoris also performed a guitar solo. Miss Filipina Mendoza and Miss Ellen Pontillo sang modern songs to the delight of the audience. In an auction held during the evening, Mrs Lal Abu Hassan was able to get a beautiful necklace for only JD 5,000. Other persons present during the evening were Miss Victoria Oumish, one of the directors of the club, Mr Kishem Dabbag from JTV, Mrs Abia Kewar and Mr Ahmed Al Hekid. Ms Laila Fasel was the mistress of ceremonies.

Story of writing Contest

Week 6 questions were all about pens. The traditional companion of the quill pen is a knife. The young insurance salesman who tried to perfect the fountain pen was called Waterman. It was in 1945 that the ball-point pen went to market.

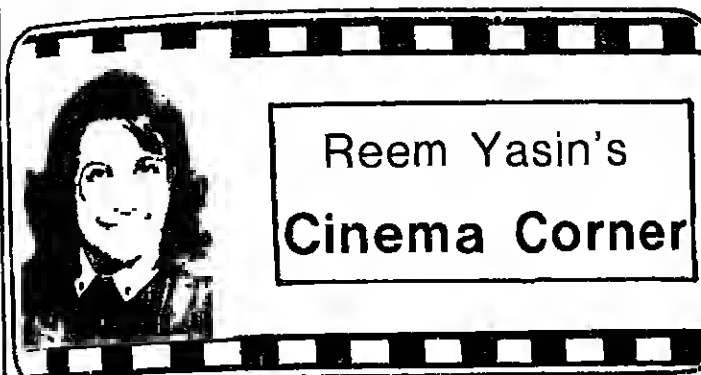
Week 6 Winners:

Pen sets — Saleh Abu-Nijm, Saleh Salama, Nayif Selamah, Wasim Darwish, Wafid Al-Shobaki, and Farid latetyah.

Books — Syed Ahmed, Faraad Ashraf, Naeem Masri, Muna Manna, Fida'a Atkhade, Mohammed Hammad.

Pick up your prizes at the Universality Bookshop in Jabal Weibqah.

All entries are being kept for the drawing of the Grand Prize, a Duofold Canameli. Pen Set, by Parker — to be announced 31 March, 1988.



Reem Yasin's Cinema Corner

Arabic film explores untrodden ground

ARABIC FILMS are often greatly inhibited by extremely rigid censorship laws that prohibit the exploration of certain areas considered to be "taboo". The usual result is a massive amount of inept productions mostly dealing with inconsequential issues.

One of the relatively recent films that has daringly delved the traditionally accepted and delved into one of the red zone areas is "The Verdict at the End of the Trial Session" (At Hukm Akher Af Jalse). Openly yet sensitively it deals with the debatable issues of abortion and sterilization, treating the problems on all different levels: the legal and the religious, the medical and the social, the psychological and the emotional. With the Oriental mentality in mind and the awareness of the dominance of inherent traditions, the balance is delicately and dramatically held between faith and science and between law and justice.

The person on trial in the film is a wife who aborts herself when she discovers that an incurable mental disease ("progressive dementia retardation") runs through generations of her husband's family. Sati, herself a physician specializing in hereditary diseases, realizes the inevitability of a child born suffering from an illness which leads to a totally unfruitful life of sheer torture and agony both for the child and his family. Against her husband's firm conviction that God would take care of his own creation, Sati has an abortion taking full responsibility for the act arousing the rage and antagonism of her father-in-law, who legally sues her.

Paradoxically, it is his own daughter, a few years who undertakes the mission of defending her brother's wife, exposing her own family's painful medical history in the process. The lawyer, Butalina (played by Iman El-Toukhy in an impressive debut on the screen) further proves her conviction of the justice of the cause by having herself sterilized.

Although very well performed, the characters of the two women in the film (the leading role played by Poussy) tend to be over-idealized, which take away some of their credibility. However, the male characters are much more perceptively and realistically drawn, typically chauvinistic in many respects, but ringing with truth in every way. The part of the father-in-law in particular is quite memorably played by veteran Hamdi Ghelth, even overshadowing his son's role performed by Nour El-Sharif.

Great care in the film has also been given to detail, with special consultants for all the scientific and medical references. But the greatest strength of the film is its careful and impressive dramatization of a serious issue that is not even allowed to be debated in many quarters.

However, the film is deliberately non-committal: it evades a final legal standpoint in the debate... the verdict on the defendant is left to the end of the trial session. The film, of course, ends before that session is over!

Recent film releases

Action Jackson (R) Carl Weathers — Venerable cop investigates evil auto executive. Spectacular action and so-so acting (Fair).

Braddock: Missing In Action III (R) Chuck Norris — More rescue heroics in Vietnam by the bullet-proof colonel (Fair).

Broadcast News — (R) William Hurt — Smashing comedy-drama that dissects overblown TV news agos (Great).

Cop (R) James Woods — Cynical detective searches for serial killer. Routine plot lacks credibility (Fair).

Eddie Murphy Raw (R) Eddie Murphy — Film version of Murphy's stand-up comedy act. Much profanity and women bashing (Fair).

Good Morning, Vietnam (R) Robin Williams — Williams is at his best as iconoclastic disk jockey in Saigon (Good).

The Last Emperor (PG-13) John Lone — Beautifully filmed, sweeping epic of China's last imperial ruler. Visually exciting (Great).

Moonstruck (PG) Cher — Nifty ethnic comedy about an Italian-American family facing problems of romance (Good).

Satisfaction (PG-13) Justine Bateman — Off key film about female rock band performing at a summer beach resort (Soring).

17. MARCH 1988

waves



Your TV guide

Channel 2



Monday's Feature Film, "A Fight for Jenny"

French Programmes

Saturday

5:45 Florence ou la vie de chateau. A group of penniless actors arrives at the palace.
7:00 The News in French
7:15 Un DB de Plus: this week's guest: Corynne Charby

Sunday

6:00 Rue Carnot, a drama series.
6:30 L'ecole des Fans: This week's guest: Douchka
7:00 The News in French.

7:15 The 10th International Festival of Circus in Paris. This episode featuring: Poland and France

Monday

6:00 A documentary about cinema in African countries
7:00 The News in French.
7:15 The weekly sports magazine.

Tuesday

6:00 Comme tu veux mon cheri
7:00 The News in French.
7:15 Un DB de Plus: this episode's guest: Michel Sardou

Wednesday

6:30 Champs Elysees: Special lie Maurice
7:00 French varieties.

7:15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie, a local magazine produced and presented by Saleh Madi.

Thursday

8:00 Rue Carnot, a drama series.
6:30 La Chance aux Chansons.

7:00 The News in French.
7:15 French Varieties.

Friday

5:30 French Feature Film: "Staccato"

7:00 The News in French.
7:15 Un DB de Plus: with guest Michel Fugère

English Programmes

Saturday

8:30 Special programme.
9:00 Saturday Variety Show.

10:20 Feature Film: "A Fight for Jenny" — the true story of an inter-racial marriage which prompts a Supreme Court battle

Tuesday

8:30 Special programme
9:10 Stndby — Light Camera! Action!
10:20 Murder She Wrote.
11:10 Three's Company. "Cyrano de Tripper"

Wednesday

8:30 Special programme
9:00 Well-Being Heart attack, and what can be done to prevent it
9:35 Tales of the Unexpected
10:20 Fields of Fire — a new drama series

Thursday

8:30 Special programme
9:10 Rags to Riches.
10:20 Feature Film: "Kids Like These", with Tyno Daly and Richard Grenn

Friday

8:30 Special programme
9:10 Magnum
10:20 Falcon Crest.
11:10 Some Mothers Do Aven't

BBC World Service Highlights for week beginning 19 March

From the Lion Rock: When playwright Caryl Harrison was invited to write a one hour play with a BBC World Service audience in mind, "From the Lion Rock" was the result. It's a poetic fable set in 5th century BC Sri Lanka, and tells the story of Hormazdyar, the reluctant astrologer. As court seer at the Lion Rock fortress, he is asked to predict whether King Virebahu will survive an attack by the armies of his dispossessed brother, Mahinda. His refusal to give an answer creates a difficult situation both for himself and for the king. Sat at 21:01 and Sun at 14:01.

Turning Over New Leaves

Each month thousands of new books are published, many broadly concerning religion. This new regular series reviews a selection of newly published books, from academic theology, philosophy and

hagiographies to biographies and novels. This week's programme will feature a book on the rock and roll music industry called "Hungry for Heaven" which discusses religious influences on song writing. Tues. at 7:40 and 23:10.

Six Cities: Los Angeles

According to one dictionary definition a city is a relatively permanent and highly organized centre of population. Some might dispute the description "highly organized" but what is certain is that the character and boundaries of modern cities are constantly shifting. This week's Six Cities looks at Los Angeles, one of the world's youngest and biggest cities and a city of many reputations reflected in its numerous alternative names such as Smogville and Dream Factory of the West. Mon at 8:30, 12:01, and 17:15.

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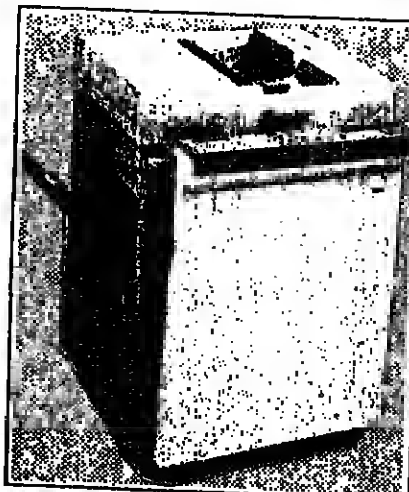
THE JERUSALEM STAR 15

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• **Her Royal Highness Princess Wijden Ali**, president of the Royal Society of Fine Arts, recently returned from a 10 day visit to Sudan. The visit was in response to an invitation by the Sudanese Minister of Culture and Information. The accompanying delegation included Suhail Bishara, the director of the Jordan National Gallery. An extensive programme was prepared for the visit: the delegation visited the National Museum in Khartoum, the Ethnographic Museum, the House of the Kholefah, and the College of Fine Arts in Khartoum. The princess opened an art gallery at the National Council for Art and Literature, and visited the University of Omdurman. In addition, the Jordan National Gallery acquired several paintings and sculptures by prominent Sudanese artists which will be on a permanent display here in Jordan.

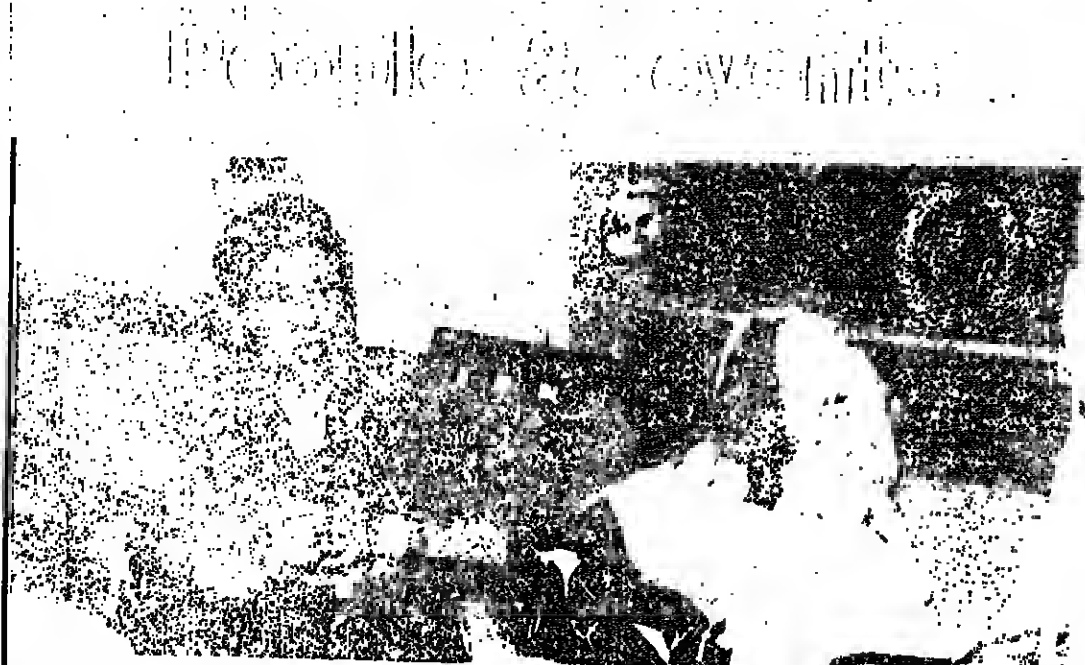
• The Occupational Safety and Health Institute is planning a special seminar on safety in using asbestos. In co-operation with the Asbestos Canada Institute. Eight experts from Canada, UK, Lebanon and Syria, will conduct special sessions in the seminar, which is being funded by the Canadian government. Dates: 26-28 March, 1988.

• Dr Youssef Nuseir and his wife Shadia are enjoying the company of a new family member, a beautiful baby girl whom they named Dina. Another family member who is enjoying Dina even more is her two-year-old sister Dana, although this seems doubtful at times.

• The Jordanian Plastic Arts Association discussed the modification of some of its regulations last week. Mahmoud Taha and 'Abd El-Ra'ut Shamoun organized the meeting, and some of the modifications that they put forth were: changing the Association's name, and membership requirements. Around 30 members attended and voted for the solutions that they wanted. The artists were: Samia Zaru, Saleh Abu Shindi, Margaret Tadros, Hazam Al-Zo'bi, Najah 'Obelad and husband, Nirmat El-Naseer, Mahmoud Issa, Mukarram Takritli, and Muhammad El-Jalouzi. Also present were some new members such as Khalid Khrais and Muhammad Kallouge.

• Burmese-born Muslim leader Inamullah Khan has won the 1988 Tipler Prize for his tireless work as a co-ordinator of peace between Muslims, Christians, and Jews. He is the founder of the Modern World Muslim Congress and has recently led international delegations calling for peace in the Iran-Iraq war and in South Africa.

• The Arab Cultural Committee hosted a lecture given by Dr Kamel Al-Salt in the Ra'ed Al Arabi school last week. The lecture discussed the situation in the West Bank and the public



Princessa Wijden Ali with Mrs Sediq Al-Mahdi, wife of the Sudanese Prime Minister



The meeting of Le Donne Italiane Di Giordania was a colourful one last week

opinion of the western societies after the recent uprising. Attending the lecture were Kawthar Abweh, Saad Darwazah, Najat Abu-Zahra, Fatima Abu-Sittah and many more Jordanian women.

• The Jordan British society spent a relaxing weekend in Ma'een Spas. Dr & Mrs Fouad Kilani, son Hisham and daughter Basma, Dr Hisham Jabbar, Ahmad Hamzah Al-Arabi and son Waddah, Mr and Mrs Rabea Alwazani and daughters Dima and Mansal: all these and many more members had a wonderful time in the hot water baths of Ma'een and enjoyed their stay very much.

• Eight women recently graduated from a course in "Painting on Glass" given by artist Raam Saadi at the Y.W.C.A. On this occasion, and as a reward for their hard work, a cake and

tea party was held for them at the centre.

"The painting on glass idea is adopted from stained glass which was very prominent in the Renaissance where it was used on windows of churches," says artist Raam. During the party, the students' work was displayed in an exhibition. The new artists are: Mozzeyan Nabil, Linda Helweh, Dalal Kaeis, Mona, Rana, and Reema Dajani, and last but not least Nana Hudhud.

• The Jordan British Society gave a reception at the Plaza Hotel last Thursday. Attending the reception were: Dr Fouad Kilani, the newly elected president of the society and former minister of health, its former president Amer Khammash, Mr and Mrs Feyer Al-Tarawneh, Mr and Mrs Taher Al-Maari, the British Ambassador Tony Reeve, Mr and Mrs Ja'far Toukan, the famous Jordanian architect, and Hasmid Tabaa, minister of Industry and Trade and many more members.

• It's a long way from organizing cultural visits to financial management but British Council Assistant Representative Sue Beaumont is philosophical about the changes now facing her. "Variety" she says, "is one of the attractions of British Council work."

After three years in Jordan, Sue leaves this week to take up a job as head of the Projects Unit at British Council headquarters in London. Her first task will be to manage the introduction of a computerized financial section for the Council. Once that is done Sue will be overseeing the



Sue Beaumont

financial aspects of a number of projects.

After her time in Jordan Sue is hoping that more overseas postings will be on offer in the future. She says she has enjoyed being here both for the pleasure and ease of working with Jordanians and for the work itself. When the rock group Furniture came on tour Sue found herself dealing with the previously alien world of rock music, learning how to put a show together and meeting the young, modern side of Jordan all at once. At another extreme, dealing with three Higher Education Missions has also been a rewarding experience. Sue says the missions, and the talks, meetings, newspaper supplements in the Dustour and Jerusalem Star and other activities that accompanied them have been remarkably effective. At a recent Open Day at the British Council around 200 enquiries about study in Britain were received, and enquiries through the Council's academic informa-

tion service have also increased. Sue will take a week's break in Egypt before heading back to London and her new job, but she is hoping that in the coming months many of the friends she made in Jordan will find their way to her London office to say hello.

• The arrival of Swedish Foreign Minister Stan Andersson to Amman last week stirred society. While he was attending a banquet given in his honour by Foreign Minister Taher Al-Maari, the Swedish Embassy gave a small dinner to give the opportunity to both the Swedish journalists accompanying the minister and the local journalists of getting to know each other and exchanging opinions. Hosting the dinner at the Jordan InterContinental was embassy assistant Madeline Nitzakobian, and attending were Lord Vestmanland, Jonas Gunnarsson, Lennart Isaksson, Amary Von Schoultz, and Baril Romilton, who met Fouad Abu Hijlah, Rabea Mango, Najwa Nejjar and Laila Daeb.

• To meet Swedish Foreign Minister Stan Andersson and his accompanying delegation, Ambassador Lars Lonnbeck and wife Brigitta gave a delightful reception, to which the response was overwhelming. Just to mention a few Jordanian officials attending, Prince Ra'ed bin Zaid and Princess Majeed, Foreign Minister Taher Al-Maari, Planning Minister Taher Kan'an and Iham, Health Minister Zaid Hamzah, Foreign Ministry Secretary General Nabil Al-Nimr, Samir Khalil, Atef and Conchita Hataeeh, Khalil Othman, Dr Nasser Bateineh, Information Ministry's Laila Ayoub, PLO's Brigadier and Mrs Abdul-Razzeq Al-Yehya and Mohammed Milhem, UK RWA's Director Ele Saal and Jeannina, Abdul-Rahman Tayam, Bryen Brarad, Finnish Consul and Mrs Nurmen Rashedat, Finnish Consul Secretary Teressa Wigellius, Danish Consul General Tawfik Kewar and Abia, Remi and Eilan Khoury, Pone Kveelge, Dr Carlos and Samira Dahm, Anle and Lull Mousheer, Mohammed and Karen Afour, Zuhair Afour, Kamel and Lauretta Abu Jaber, Mohammed Ait Bdeir and Isam Bdeir, the Swedish delegation including Ambassador Torsten Om and Anders Bjurner, Embassy's Olaf and Monica Huidtgran, Mona Kock and Madeline Nitzakobian, and all the Press delegation, including old friends Gnat Rambarg, Cordelle Dvardeon, and Mate Lundegard, and new friends Bengt Olaf Haidt, Ama Lapideus, Marianna Kihlberg, and many others.

One of the most spectacular attractions which Zimbabwe of-

The pulse beats of exotic Africa

By Sulaiman Terazi
Special to The Star

A VISIT to the southern continent of Africa was an unexpected venture. After almost a day of driving through its skies, you gaze down from your 707 jet plane, only to realise that you are into a different world — a world of an African legacy.

The pulse of Africa beats firmly in the heart of Harare, where a rendez-vous laid in wait to discover its mystique. Founded in 1980, the Sunshiny city of Harare is an attractive garden city and boasts an excellent range of restaurants, hotels, museums and galleries.

Within the city limits is the National Botanical Gardens, with a display of all the major indigenous vegetation types found in Zimbabwe. Just a half-hour drive from the bustling city is Ewanrigg Botanical Gardens, famed for its collection of colourful aloes and palm-like cycads; one is attracted by the blossoming beauty of the Jacarandas trees and the purple carpet-like plant that blooms its walkways and grounds.

Perhaps the most fascinating of wildlife products comes from the large selection of exclusively

designed ivory bangles, necklaces, chokers, rings, ear-rings, pendants, and brooches, and superbly large art pieces of ivory statues, lampstands and colourful cottage tables.

Chapungu village gives a delightful insight into the cultural and traditional life of Zimbabwe. This authentic 19th century village magnificently displays spectacular tribal dance and music, as well as examples of Shona sculpture, painting and jewellery. The village is a portrayal of the Shona people of yesterday — a cultural experience that one should not miss.

A break-away day to Africa's greatest wonder of the world is the visit which one can not really afford to miss: the Victoria Falls... but of course...! There... you are invited to drink in its drama and grandeur of its falls and gorges along its view cliff points. Raging waters of the 1.7km wide Zambezi river have formed several astounding gorges over million of years, and this is a spot where thousands of visitors come each year.

A cruise in the cool river of the Zambezi proves a relaxing experience as you watch the game

lies is the internationally acclaimed stone sculpture. In many museums and galleries you can view and purchase Shona sculpture by most prestigious artists like Mubayi, Masaya, Maki, Sango, Manuhwa and many many others... all of which have held exhibitions at the Musée Rodin in Paris, the Museum of Modern Art in New York and the Institute of Contemporary Art in London. I had imagined that African art consisted of primitively traditional, yet practical handmade carvings, and fit only for souvenir shops and bazaars, but was confounded by the true facts of the scene, when a close scrutinizing of the contemporary art found in the galleries and museums shows its extraordinary levels of inspiration and vitality.

Zimbabwe's rich mineral treasures include aventurine — an almost deep opaque purple, milky trolite — an emerald-like dark to pale green, jasper, verdite and Serpentine and many more of other semi-precious gemstones.

Perhaps the most fascinating of wildlife products comes from the large selection of exclusively



You can still find the romantic image of Africa in Zimbabwe's game parks

leisurely strolling at its water's edge. One experiences the glory of nature as the African sun sets through its palm trees that line the banks of the river.

No visit would be consummated without a tour of a number of Zimbabwe's game parks, where photographic opportuni-

ties abound as you closely study magnificent creatures in their natural habitat. Lions, cheetahs, giraffes, rhinos, wildbeasts, monkeys, crocodiles, sable antelopes, elephants, buffaloes, elands, and leopards were some of the species that was seen roaming the park.

Samia Zaru —

By Najwa Kefey
Special to The Star

THE MOMENT you enter Samia Zaru's lawn you immediately feel you are in a different world. You are overwhelmed by the beauty of the landscape of her garden, with its simplicity and creativity. Its perfection without extravagance. Yet the best is still to come. The inside of her house is something else again.

In addition to the beautiful Islamic architecture of the building, there is a cosy artistic atmosphere in every corner of this house. Again, the furniture is characterized by simplicity, and her work is everywhere, along with the works of other artists.

On one of the walls is a number of huge, bright-coloured abstract paintings, on which more, much smaller ones rested. All of them had something in common, the feeling of anguish and anx-

ety. You can feel the frustration in each and every one of them trying to find an outlet through which it can be released. It is the anger and rage, the sorrow and distress, the hatred and agony any normal human being would feel upon having to leave his country, and forced out of his home, his birth-place and his childhood refuge, losing all his beautiful dreams and his feeling of security.

Although this "revolutionary" theme, which stamps Zaru's work, predates the uprising in the occupied territories, it has intensified remarkably during the present events. This is seen particularly through her sculpture; many of her women stand erect and challenging, and her children playing with their hands up in the air holding stones.

Even her woven pieces share with the paintings and the sculpture



Samia Zaru

the same atmosphere of rebellion with their flaming colours and textures. "I achieve my style in the impact and not in the line," the artist says. "My idea is to do a variation in the technique, but my theme is the same and never changes." To the artist the different techniques serve not only as a variation to avoid monotony but also to express vividly the ideas in her

impact, not details

mind.

"Once I get the inspiration I try to figure out the right and best technique to express this idea."

The artist is one of the very few women artists who deal with metals such as iron and brass for their sculptures. Others may fear the harsh effect of the metal texture on their soft hands, but not Zaru, who receives us with soil all over her face, hands and clothes, and she doesn't seem very worried about it.

What is important is to create a piece of art capable of expressing an important idea and causing an interaction with the viewer. To me these sculptures are creative expressions of self-dialogue which in turn create an interaction between me, them and the viewer."

This is why Samia's pieces have three categories of dialogue: 1) form, light and depth, 2) line, texture, and space, 3) shape, colour and dimension. All of this adds up to a single main theme, and that is the "Homeland, Time and Conflict."

The artist has had many personal as well as group exhibitions, and now she is preparing to open her next on 19 March, at the National Museum, continuing until 30 March.

In this exhibition she will be displaying her latest production of paintings, metal sculptures and woven wall-pieces.

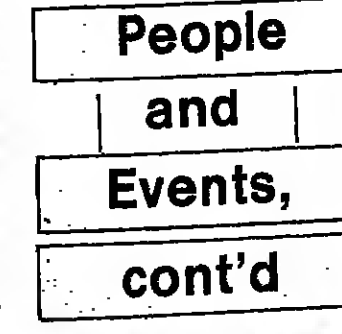
But it seems that Zaru is not satisfied with what she has accomplished in her rich artistic life, her long experience, and she says "I'm never satisfied with my work."

People and Events, cont'd

Continued from page 16

• Dominique Labadene, a French-American, is in Amman to inspect Ad-Dustour-Jerusalem \$1 million printing press. Dominique, Harris senior field service supervisor, is not a stranger to Jordan. He was here two years ago when he put together the V-16, 10-unit press. While in Amman, he has been working closely with Ad-Dustour's Deputy Director Saif El-Sherif, Chief Printer Mohamed Al-Hindi and Financial Director Ahmad Zahran. The pride and joy of Dominique is his 3-year-old granddaughter Chelsey Gallant, who lives with her parents in the United States.

• To say farewell before leaving for Dubai on 16 March, Indian Commercial Attache and Mrs Praveen Varma gave a reception, whose guest list was headed by Indian Ambassador and Mrs Gurcharan Singh. Other people present were Victor Rodda from the Australian Embassy, Ian Simpson, MI-



Three-year-old Chelsey Gallant

Last time was a General Knowledge contest, but this time it was physical exercise rather than intellectual. It was a "Game and Fun Evening" which turned out to be a perfect success. About 80 parents with their children competed in over 20 different amusements and



Parents in action at the ABC

competitions, and won around 30 prizes. Although the children appreciated the event more, the parents were not bad at all. They participated with enthusiasm in



all the games, even rope jumping. Some were very lucky and won most of the prizes: the Kamhawiha, the Makdaha, and the Salaha.

Guests at last week's dinner for Senator James Abourezq were greeted by Nidai Sukhtian, Abourezq, and Wafa Nasser

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Recording the crimes

As Jordan Television announced for the third consecutive day this week that no news footage was received from the occupied areas because of Israel's media ban policy, the extent of Israel's oppressive measures against Palestinians under its occupation becomes dangerously unacceptable.

The failure of the occupation forces to put out the fire of legitimate national resistance in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and the rise in death toll among unarmed Palestinian civilians have obviously invited the Israeli government to isolate the uprising by banning foreign media coverage. Considering the similarities between the policies of both Pretoria and Tel Aviv, it is no wonder that the Israelis are emulating the apartheid regime's strategies in dealing with black liberation movements, in Southern Africa, particularly news black out.

But as Israel chooses to ignore peace overtures, and steps up its repressive reactions to mounting Palestinian defiance of occupation, the recent move can only indicate a victory of the iron-fist policy in dealing with the uprising, over logic and rationale.

As an occupying power, Israel is responsible for the safety of the inhabitants of the occupied areas as stipulated in both Geneva Conventions and international laws and norms. Instead it has chosen to endorse a consistent and systematic plan of gunning down unarmed civilians, applying methods of mass punishments and deportations of political activists. What Israel is doing in the West Bank and Gaza amounts to no less than war crimes, which sooner or later, it will answer for.

Thus, we call on the United Nations to form a permanent investigative body which would have international legitimacy and mandate and access to the occupied areas to record Israel's daily crimes against the Palestinian people.

Untimely decision

The decision of the US Justice Department to close the PLO UN mission in New York deals a severe blow to current peace efforts in the Middle East. In the least, the decision reflects short-sightedness, ignorance and lack of interest on the part of the Justice Department and the Congress in promoting the cause of peace in a region that has been beset with wars, bitterness and hatred for over four decades.

Above all, the decision is surprisingly untimely. The Justice Department acted when hopes have been rising that progress towards genuine peace in the Middle East could be made as a result of the latest US peace initiative. The immediate and direct result of the decision is the strengthening of the hardline position of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and the intransigence of other Israelis who oppose the latest US peace initiative. The PLO is also expected to react with bitterness and accuse Washington of continued open hostility towards the Palestinian people.

In addition, the decision is clearly illegal and contravenes laws and regulations which govern the status of the United Nations and the position of the United States as a host country. It undermines Washington's total disregard of international law and the UN Charter as well as the will of 143 UN members who had already voted in favour of continued PLO representation and called for arbitration by the Hague-based International Court of Justice.

It is almost certain that the UN Arab group will summon the General Assembly into another emergency session to debate the US decision. Calls will be made during the debate to remove the United Nations headquarters to a neutral country such as Switzerland to avoid such irresponsible US moves in the future, and the US will again find itself totally isolated with the overwhelming majority of UN members voting for the Arab side.

The most damaging effect of the decision, however, is its passive impact on the peace process. While Shamir feels gloated over the decision, the Arabs in general, and the Palestinians in particular, will look with scepticism at the US peace move and continue to question Washington's eligibility to play a key role in efforts to bring about the long-awaited peace in the Middle East.

President Ronald Reagan should be urged to intervene personally to revoke the decision, which was described by US Secretary of State as the "dummiest thing the Congress has ever done". If the president does so, it would be a splendid gesture of good will towards the Palestinian people and their legitimate aspirations.

Super Tuesday shows interesting developments

By Dana Adams Shmidt
Star Washington Correspondent

THE PRIMARIES aren't over yet, but the so-called "Super Tuesday," which had most of the south voting, has shown some interesting developments. The easy conclusion would be that Vice-President George Bush has won 702 of the 1,139 delegates needed for nomination. A run-away victory in most of the Republican contests, he seems more likely to be the next president of the United States.

Meanwhile, the Democratic results showed their candidates divided four ways: Michael S. Dukakis, Massachusetts Governor, on top with 456.5 delegates, followed by Jesse L. Jackson, the only black candidate, with 395.6 delegates, Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee, with 346.6, and representative Richard A. Gephardt, of Missouri, with 145.

But it is by no means certain that the divided Democratic results mean defeat when it is election time. In the final analysis, Dukakis will certainly bargain with the others who stand no chance of winning, to get them to throw their support his way. If he succeeds, Dukakis might well surpass Bush.

One of the factors supporting Dukakis is that he is hardly known nationally, but as a presidential campaign brings his personality and ideas to the national public, he may well outshine the relatively lackluster Bush.

Bush has little to say beyond basking in the aura of the Reagan Administration and the fact that the United States is enjoying enviable prosperity with a very low unemployment figure. His replies to controversial questions are usually non-committal. Dukakis, on the other hand, points gleefully to the special economic achievements of his State, some of which can be attributed to his policies. He promises to apply these methods nationally. Another point in his favour is that he is strong on organization. His success was attributable partly to smart organizing.



View from the US

Poll data also indicates that Dukakis may be stronger, on a popular level, than Bush. In California, a state that has voted Republican in two consecutive elections, the field poll last November showed Bush with 49, Dukakis with 38. But last week's new results showed Dukakis with 52 and Bush with 43. Even Dick Gephardt surged past Bush, with a score of 43.

In other words, the California poll showed a 22-point turnaround, with Dukakis moving from 13 behind to nine ahead. In the Lou Harris national poll, Bush was tied with Gephardt and losing by three points to Dukakis.

Jesse Jackson has impressed quite a few white voters with the seriousness of his message. Note that he got about 30 per cent of the vote in nearly all-white Maine and Vermont. From concern with economic injustice in this country, he has during the campaign shifted to emphasizing the need to combat drugs. He calls lighting drugs a first priority in national defence. And he is the only candidate who takes a strong stand on Middle East issues. He favours creation of a Palestinian state.

Of course Jackson does not really have any illusion that he could now be elected president. Rather, according to an insider in his campaign party, he sees this as a new level of achievement for blacks. No longer an outsider, he is now a serious insider in U.S. politics.

The crow of doom

By Pascal B. Karmy

Special to The Star

THE ABOVE heading is a free translation from the Arabic "Ghureb Al-Bain" which aptly describes Henry Kissinger, who hoodwinked late Anwar Al-Sadat into signing the humiliating Camp David Agreement. Before signing the Accord, Kissinger described Sadat, to whom he was so "dear", as a sort of "clown", but after signing them, Sadat was called a "great man" by Kissinger.

I write this article on the occasion of Kissinger's sinister advice to Israel to take more stringent measures against the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and to black-out these occupied territories from the foreign media. His purpose is, of course, to hide the atrocious treatment by the Israeli armed forces of the Palestinians who are uprising to oust the ruthless occupiers from their sacred ancestral homeland: Palestine.

Let us first see what the French writer Jean Jacques Servant-Schreiber has written about Kissinger in his book "Le Dilemme", specifically in chapter nine entitled "Le Jeu de Kissinger" (Kissinger's Game). The French author wrote: "Kissinger has learnt the lessons of and who created a uniquely singular diplomacy. Kissinger used to tell something to the Tsar of Russia, another different thing to the Prussian King and a further different thing to the French King, as Metternich was well aware that each of them would keep the secret to himself and years would pass before they got to know the truth. But who cares after those years? Kissinger has adopted this diplomatic tactic. He told something to Sadat of Egypt, another different thing to Assad of Syria and a third different thing to King Faysal of Saudi Arabia, but confided the truth only to the Shah of Iran, knowing fully well that they would not disclose to one another what he had told them separately as none had confidence in the other; and thus, he would remain the master of the game for as long as necessary."

Mr Schreiber wrote the above in connection with the Middle East War of 1973 and its aftermath. Kissinger wanted Saudi Arabia to continue supporting the US dollar which Faysal would pressure the Shah of Iran not to raise the oil price exorbitantly so as to maintain a steady price of oil. However, Kissinger, during his meetings with the Shah never uttered a word about oil prices. On the contrary, when the Shah told him that he needed more substantial revenues from the sale of oil as he was in dire need for money to pay for the huge quantities of arms he had bought from the United States in 1974, Kissinger acquiesced. He even promised that the United States would not raise a hell of protest if the Shah raises the price of oil again and again. At the end, however, King Faysal discovered the double game of Kissinger. In his last meeting with him, King Faysal received him rudely without shaking his hand and gave him a piece of his mind. He told him dryly of the failure of his diplomacy.

It may be remembered also that His Majesty King Hussein refused to receive Kissinger during his last visit to the Middle East in 1981 because of the notorious role he played in the Arab region and the destructive effect of his diplomacy. Moreover, Kissinger was the protagonist of the clause embodied in the Annex of the Disengagement Agreement (Sinai II) of 1975 between the United States and

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The media battle

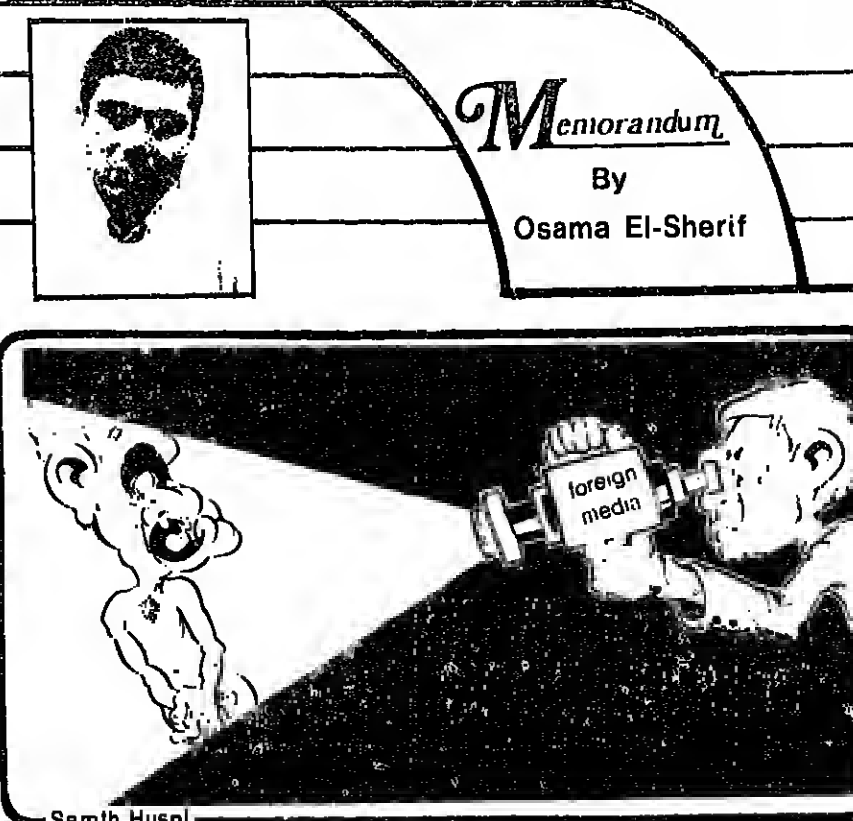
In a late issue of The International Herald Tribune and on the front page, three pictures were published to commemorate the marking of the International Women's day. The first depicted black South-African women dancing Pretoria's recent policy of banning anti-apartheid activities, the second of young Filipinas protesting against the presence of US military bases in their country, and the third was of Palestinian mothers demonstrating in a Sidon camp. This was not the first time in the last three months, since the Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories exploded, that a Western publication ran a picture of Palestinians demanding their natural rights.

Such an important change in the attitude of the traditionally biased, or misinformed, Western media is worthy of our attention. It is probably the most valued outcome of the uprising, a change which signifies a reformation — a shift — in the public opinion perception of the Middle East region and the Arab-Israeli conflict, with the Palestinian struggle for freedom and national rights as its centre. One should read the letters-to-the-editor page in prestigious publications like Time and Newsweek magazines to understand such a shift in the laymen's view of the issues in our area.

We have certainly come together a long way — we and the Israelis. Ever since the conquest of Palestine began early this century, the Arabs have been an easy victim for the biased, or controlled, or simply the misinformed media. Thus we were portrayed as thugs, primitive and uncivilized desert-dwelling clans and finally as terrorists, who made their living by cutting off the throats of babies, hijacking and then blowing up civilian planes and murdering innocent bystanders in cold blood. One could refute the majority of these images, which were tallied by an overzealous generation of journalists and writers who saw the Arab World, early this century and later on, from a romantic and orientalist's point of view, one which the Western reader would have liked to see and read about.

The terrorist part is a tough issue to debate. To draw a thin line between what Mr Reagan calls freedom-fighters and terrorists depends on which side of this imaginary line one takes. A major outcome of the Israeli success in isolating and even crushing any piece of truthful news about what was going on in the occupied areas, was the inevitable rise of radicalism, which gave birth to a motley group of national liberation movements, adopting various methods of announcing themselves to the world, one of which was to hijack planes, assassinate diplomats, and yes, even killing innocent civilians.

But one should also note that as universal recognition of the uttering of the Palestinian people increased, and as the Palestinian liberation movements entered the political arenas and found



Samih Husni

international forums from which they could state case and defend their cause, the tide in radical and terrorist activities receded. This in turn urged the Israelis to seek to destroy the legitimate political bodies which now were recognized by the majority of world countries, and which were achieving, through words, more than what their bullets had accomplished in the past. Thus we have seen the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. And it was there that the Israeli image was first shattered, as tanks rolled over the remains of refugee camps, as bombs wiped out hundreds of men, women and children, and as massacres of innocent civilians took place. The stage was obviously changing for the Israelis as the media was there to record not Palestinian terrorism, but outright, official and organized Israeli pogroms.

Then we had a full, important one for the Palestinian people, as political initiatives were ushered and a peace process was launched. And despite difficulties and setbacks, the Palestinians were slowly winning the political battles, victories which will later be seen in a wider historical context.

The current uprising in the occupied territories is really the fruit of more than 80 years of Arab-Israeli struggle, which now boils to Palestinian-Israeli confrontation. The true dimensions of this historical struggle have been restored inside the land in dispute and between the two peoples living on it. It is in this sense that the recent shift in public opinion regarding the Palestinians are people living on their own homeland — their motherland — and fighting for their national and legitimate rights, becomes of paramount importance.

Yes we have come a long way together, we and the Israelis. The rules of the

The crow of doom

Israel. This clause provides that the United States will not recognize or speak to the PLO unless the latter accepts Security Council Resolution 242 of 1987, and recognizes Israel. In his book, "The Question of Palestine", Professor Edward Said observed the following in respect of this unjust and arbitrary condition:

"This extremely academic and rigid condition which ties a major power inextricably to the petulant whims of a client state, and restricts the Palestinian matter exclusively to a refugee problem, has withheld legitimacy from the PLO, and consequently for the Palestinians, in the American political arena."

I deemed it appropriate, at this juncture of the Palestinian uprising, to acquaint the untimely reader with the sinister man, Kissinger, who was the prime mover of the US irresponsible role in the Middle East policy from 1974 to 1977, and especially with regard to the Palestinian cause.



Dr Henry Kissinger, the prime mover of the US irresponsible role in Middle East policy from 1974-1977.

This same man volunteers, with his unsavoury and nauseating tone, to advise

Israel on how to deal with the Palestinian uprising. We may, however, assure Kissinger that Israel can dispense with his advice as it is already versed in the brutal and atrocious methods it has been applying to the Palestinians not only during the 20 years of its occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, but also long before that occupation as witnessed by the Qibya massacre of 14 October 1953, and Kuli Oasem massacre of 1956 to mention only two examples.

It is hoped that Kissinger will be an omen of doom to Israel and not to the Palestinians who are fighting, in effect, a just war for their liberation from the usurper. To the Palestinian man and women fighters in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and elsewhere, I say "Hail ye indomitable heroes, hail, for ye shall prevail despite your adversities and tribulations" and forgive those who are mere lethargic onlookers at your struggle.

Pascal B. Karmy holds a diploma in philosophy and letters, and also an LL.B degree. He was a lawyer in Palestine during the mandates. He regularly writes for The Star on Middle Eastern issues.

Viewpoint

By Ya'coub Ahmad

Peace or certain catastrophe

ISRAELI PRIME Minister Yitzhak Shamir and other members of his government who oppose the new US peace bid in the Middle East are apparently acting on the assumption that their occupation forces will eventually quell the Palestinian uprising in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. They think that by banning media coverage of the Israeli army atrocities in the occupied territories, and intensifying their terror campaign against Palestinian protesters, the rest of the world will soon forget, and the peace process will lose the enormous momentum it has gained as a direct result of the uprisings.

Shamir and his bunch of extremists and ax-terrorists are not only mistaken but also might be leading themselves and the other Israelis into an ultimate self-destruction, a trait known throughout history to be deeply ingrained in the Jewish nature. Israel will never be able to regain control over the revolting Palestinians and the outside world can neither forget nor forgive.

The uprising in the occupied territories has reached a very advanced stage from which there can be no return. The many hundreds of Palestinian children, youths, men and women who have been killed or wounded or whose bones were broken form a formidable barrier which can only be removed through genuine peace involving complete Israeli withdrawal. In the meantime, the international community which has seen enough of the Israeli army excesses will always view the Israel as atrocious occupiers.

Nothing short of freedom to the Palestinians will avert Israel from becoming an international outcast, and from being openly labelled as a state bent on aggression and expansion.

Above all, Palestinian attacks against Israeli targets, wherever they occur, may no longer be regarded by some countries as terrorist assaults deserving condemnation. The events in the occupied territories over the past three months have convinced the entire world that the Palestinians are forced to launch a legitimate war of liberation by all means available to them.

In its latest peace moves in the Middle East, the United States is in fact trying to protect Israel against these disastrous consequences. US Secretary of State George Shultz spelt that out clearly when he described the Arab population in the occupied territories as a time bomb set to go off any moment.

The countdown to the big explosion has already started and only through just and balanced peace can Israel, the region and the world escape a certain catastrophe. Such peace can be reached as early as possible without any more vacillation or dubious attempts to circumvent the uprising.

In the end, Israel cannot continue to delay the international will unless the United States maintains its blind support to it, and refrains from exercising concrete pressure on the Israeli government. The United States would thus be equally responsible if it allows Shamir to succeed in aborting the current peace endeavour.

Every Week

By

Dr. Nabil El-Sharif

A twisted logic

THE REQUEST of the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (AACD) to put the Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir on the US watch-list should be pursued on all levels until its successful conclusion, and should not be allowed to seem like a temporary short-sighted or nervous reaction against Shamir's visit to the US.

The legal justifications for declaring Shamir persona non grata and denying him entrance to the United States should not be too difficult to dig out in his personal history which is characterized by adherence to far-right and blood-shed.

Shamir's violent opposition to the British forces in Palestine led to his imprisonment on at least two occasions. Shamir was in charge of the organization and operations of Lehi (the formal name of the terrorist Stern Group), which had adopted a policy of individual acts of terror.

The AACD also acted appropriately when it sent a petition to US Attorney General Edwin Meese asking for documents in the possession of the Department of Justice, Defense and State, the CIA and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

This AACD move is positive and timely because it comes in the wake of two important developments. First: The Zionist elements in the US have succeeded in placing Austrian President Kurt Waldheim in the same watch-list.

The second reason which makes the recent AACD move appropriate and timely is the decision by the US Congress and then Government to close down the PLO observer missions at the United Nations. It would be interesting to see how the US Attorney General, Edwin Meese, who signed the official letter of closing the PLO mission, would do after receiving the AACD's letter asking to place Shamir on the watch list.

And the key-point in this whole episode is how to engage the PLO in that process, but instead of opening channels of communication with the PLO, which is recognized by at least 120 countries in the world as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the US closes down its offices both in the US and at the UN headquarters in New York. A terrorist who opposes peace is received with open arms, and representatives of the oppressed, who only seek their legitimate rights, are asked to pack up and leave. It's a twisted logic indeed!

Arabs arms industry flourishes

By a Staff Writer

IN ALL its forms and aspects industry is a genuine indicator of development and a certain guarantee of national independence.

The Arms industry is most important nowadays since we live at a time that does not recognize except the language of force. It does not show pity towards the weak. It is said that peace without a force to defend it is suicidal or unstable peace while the genuine one is guaranteed by force.

The Arms industry is at its primary stages in the Arab world with the exception of a few certain Arab countries that have covered large grounds in this field. At the forefront of such countries is Egypt, whose leaders have recognized, since the early days of the 1952 Revolution, the indispensable necessity to found such an industry in order to protect and safeguard Egypt.

Restoration of diplomatic relations between Egypt and the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) augur well for the sake of breathing life into the Arab military industry. With Egypt now coming back into the Arab fold, the time could be ripe for reactivation of the Arab Organization for Industrialization agreement, a military production pact signed in 1975 by Egypt, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

Employing 20,000 people in nine factories, the AOI was set up with a capital contribution of \$260 million each from Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the UAE. Egypt's share came in the form of four factories and a trained labour force, rather than cash.

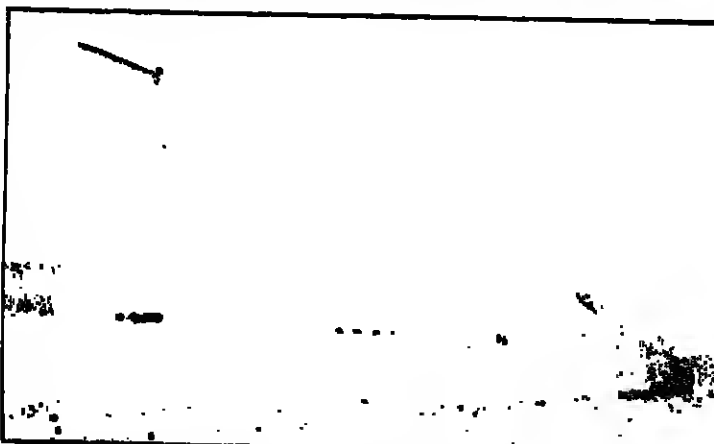
Because of the collapse of the agreement, Arab states have collectively fallen behind other parts of the developing world in maximizing their potential for indigenous armament production.

Egyptian military production industries consist of 18 factories employing 50,000 people. Production ranges from artillery at Abu Zaabal, small arms at Maadi, and ammunition at Maasara and Shoubra to electronics at the Kairon-144 factory in Banha. This last boasts a wide range of civil and military wares including licensed production of UK Plessey tank and squad radios, US GTE Sylvania field telecommunication units, and, most recently, Westinghouse AN-TPS-83 radars.

The coming of age of Egypt's armaments industry will be

marked by the start of work on a \$2,000 million project to establish production of the latest US main battle tank, the General Dynamics Corporation M-1 Abrams. A factory is already being developed and the production venture proposal is soon to be put before Congress for final approval. If these hurdles are negotiated, the two sides will embark on a 10-year programme of considerable engineering and technological complexity.

According to reports published



Testing the external ballistic of the Sekr B0 battlefield support missile



Modernized turret of the Egyptian-made Ramess II

in Washington, 555 tanks are to be produced jointly in Egypt, involving a 35 per cent Egyptian share of production in the final stages. Cairo would also like to see its aeronautical industry benefit from a similar programme to establish overhaul and maintenance facilities for the General Dynamics F-16s being supplied. This would emulate Turkey's F-16 plant, which started production last year.

With its large fleet of Soviet T-54 and T-55 tanks being supplemented by an increasing

number of US M60A3s, in late 1984 the Arab Republic of Egypt initiated a prototype development programme for a modernized T-54 that would be at least equal in performance to the M60A3. The General Product Division of the Egyptian Ministry of Defense is now redesigning the T-54E (Egypt) model — now redesignated Ramess II — utilizing M60-type components to provide the increased operational performance desired. Another aim was to maximize the logistic

However within the framework of the AOI, Sekr is responsible for developing and producing guided and unguided missiles, rockets and their launchers. Its products include the RPG-7 anti-tank rocket, Sekr 18, 30 and 80 mm rockets, and the Sekr-Eye very short-range surface-to-air missile.

Sekr's collaboration with the Société Nationale des Poudres et Explosifs (SNPE) began in 1983. It centres on two different types of artillery rocket — the Sekr 3D and the Sekr 80. Both companies have met their own development costs, although Egypt retains the rights to the weapon systems. Provision has been made for the transfer of know-how from SNPE to the Egyptian company Abu Zaabal for the future mass production.

The Sekr 3D is a 122mm multiple rocket system which is an improved version of the Soviet BM-21. The Sekr 80 project was launched in compliance with a request by the Egyptian Army, which wished to replace its ageing Soviet Frog-7 unguided battlefield support missiles. The project has already attracted the attention of other countries interested in a long-range saturation weapon, and it is possible that these may join as partners in the development.

All Arab countries, other than Egypt and Iraq, produce ammunition and small arms. Egypt's diversified military production covers armoured vehicles, aircraft, missiles and ships. Egypt's production also includes various kinds of artillery, rocket launchers, anti-aircraft guns and other articles. It is disclosed in the recent period that Iraq produces long-range missiles used currently in the Iran-Iraq war.

Finally, it is difficult to say that the Egyptian military industries can satisfy the needs and ensure their self-reliance or that they outdo the Israeli military industries, which are technically and materially supported by the United States and Western Europe.

However, the arms industry in Egypt has expanded and given genuine and encouraging indications towards progress and integration with the rest of the Arab military industries. Moreover, the creation of AOI by itself provides a national dimension upon which all the sincere Arabs pin hopes of dispensing with imported western military production.

It is noteworthy that Egypt's exports of military production totalled one billion dollars during 1983 and since then major steps have been accomplished.

Rally to support the uprising

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Star-Washington Correspondent

AACD. THE leading Arab-American organization concluded three days of distinguished speaking at their annual conference in the park opposite the White House in solidarity with the Palestinian uprising.

Amplified shouts of "Long live Palestine!" "Palestinians deserve statehood!" and "Stop the slaughter!" rang out across Lafayette Park with such violence that they must have shaken the windows of the White House.

Men and boys with signs bearing texts such as "Palestine belongs to the Palestinians" wandered among a crowd of about 2,000 supporters of the Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee, many of whom wore Palestinian dress. There were men in Keffiyehs, women clad in stunning Palesti-

nian brocades and little girls dotted up in silks and lace more appropriate to a party. One man came in an exquisite pin stripe suit, black and white shoes and bowler hat.

Most colourful and to the point was the very last speaker from a raised platform on the east side of the park — Rabbi Bek of the Nature Karta, an extremist Anti-Zionist Jewish sect. The curts that hang down on both sides of his head shook as he declared: "Zionism has nothing to do with the Jewish religion, freedom is not nationalistic chauvinism — it is observance of the Torah." He argued that the Torah says nothing about creating a Jewish state. This was an invention of the Zionists.

There was a time when Jewish people lived in peace with the Arabs in Palestine, but the Zionists corrupted this relationship, the Rabbi declared.

Earlier the conference heard Tawfik Toubi, a member of the Israeli Knesset since 1949 and a spokesman for Palestinians.

Toubi cast doubt upon the efforts of President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz in the Middle East. "It is really an effort to bring about a just, peaceful settlement?" he asked. All indications show that it is again another manoeuvre to abort the popular uprising and avoid a real, just, peaceful settlement.

Mr. Shultz is cooking for us another deviation from the real comprehensive just peace. He was one of many speakers who protested closing of the Palestine Liberation Organization's office at the United Nations in New York.

Very doubtful are the Shultz peace efforts," he said, "when at the very time that he is doing the role of a peace-maker and pretending concern about Palestinians, his administration

is at the same time closing down the many years old diplomatic mission of the PLO accredited to the UNO, trampling over all international legality."

"At the same time," Toubi added, "Mr. Shultz was trying to relegate the proposed international conference to a mere facade."

The crowd that heard all this was essentially middle class and non-violent. It responded only to the chants suggested by some speakers. Earlier they listened to or shared in discussion groups with some distinguished people including the following: William Quandt, former White House adviser, now a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, Paul Findley, a former member of Congress and author of "They Dare to Speak Out" Abdean Jbara, president of AACD and Gore Vidal, author, playwright, critic of US and Israeli foreign policy.

17 MARCH 1988

Making the right moves in Tunisia

By Jihan El-Tahril
Special to The Star

TUNIS — "The government does not have a magic wand with which to change the country's accumulating problems overnight," said Tunisian President Zina Al-Abidine Ben Ali in an address to the nation this month.

The 3 February speech, which started and ended with verses from the Koran, marked a turning-point for the new regime, by encouraging the disillusioned opposition to give the government another chance to fulfil its promise.

Awake of optimism awoke Tunisia when Ben Ali, 51, ended an era of anxiety and uncertainty by taking power last 7 November. The bloodless coup deposed ageing President Habib Bourguiba and ended a decade of speculation over Tunisia's future and the difficult question of succession.

Nevertheless, real change, as set out in the new programme of democratic reform which has won over the different political factions has yet to materialize. The opposition supports Ben Ali and the "November 7 principles," but fears that the promises may never be fulfilled if the

existing political structure remains intact.

That structure, devised by Bourguiba to maintain his domination for more than 30 years, still gives the ruling Qutoubian Socialist Party (PSD) a monopoly of power.

Despite the legalization of two opposition parties in 1983 and the existence of a potent Islamic movement, the PSD retains its firm grip. "A street vendor cannot get a licence to sell his merchandise unless he is a member of the PSD," said a shopowner.

The dominance of the ruling party is the opposition's main complaint. It believes the introduction of true democracy will be thwarted if conservative elements within the party retain their powerful influence.

However, the new regime has been unforthcoming about curtailing the authority of the PSD. Whether Ben Ali is delaying action for the sake of continuity, or because he is unwilling to change the existing vehicle of dominance, remains in question.

Dissatisfaction among the political factions in the post-Bourguiba age began when the new regime introduced liberalizing measures while refusing to codify them.

Freedom of the press, for example, although granted for the time being, is not guaranteed. No new political parties have been legalized since the takeover and the promise of free elections has not yet been kept.

Parliamentary by-elections



Zina Al-Abidine Ben Ali

held last January, the first since the takeover, crushed prevailing optimism when all five contested seats were won by the ruling party.

However, Ben Ali admitted in his national address that "irre-

gularities" had tarnished the polls. He laid the blame indirectly on conservative elements in the PSD. The openness of his address won Ben Ali time on all fronts. His gestures in taking his opening words from the Koran was significant.

Bourguiba had practically waged war against Islam, claiming the dogma of religion would hinder the progress of a modern Tunisia. Consequently, the Islamic Tendency Movement (MTI) flourished clandestinely and became a potent political threat.

The Islamic movement has not lost its force because of the change in government, but it has adopted a "wait-and-see" attitude — like most other factions.

Much of its power, however, was curtailed by arrests and executions under Bourguiba, and despite the release of many prisoners since 7 November, the leadership of the movement remains imprisoned or in exile.

Ben Ali, while insisting that religion can never be the basis for organizing a political party, has tried to win over the Islamic movement by restoring the status of Islam in Tunisia, hoping thus to heal the rift between government and people.

Reopening Zaytuna University, a pillar of Islamic education for centuries, and allowing the call to prayer to be announced on television, are gestures that will not go unnoticed.

Although Ben Ali has so far played the right cards to neutralize dissatisfaction on the Islamic front, he faces a tougher task with the economy.

Tunisia has few natural resources. Although currently self-sufficient in oil, it is expected to become a net importer of petroleum by 1991. After years of following a rigid austerity programme, in 1988 the government was forced by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank to introduce liberalization measures to promote exports and increase competition.

Although the targets set out in the original IMF stand-by agreement of November 1988 were met, Tunisia has a serious unemployment problem. The government recently closed its loss-making car factory, STIA, although healthy for the economy in the long run, the move added 3,000 to the jobless total.

The new regime's policy of removing protection, deregulation and privatization may aggravate unemployment in the short run, but should reap long-term benefits.

The economic situation has given the organized labour movement — the Tunisian General Workers' Union (UGTT) — increased importance. Traditionally the UGTT has been an important pole of opposition, and played a prominent role in Tunisia's independence struggle. Bourguiba cracked down on the organization in 1988, arresting more than 200 members including its powerful leader, Habib Ashour.

Ben Ali is trying to win over the labour movement by allowing the union to hold elections for new leaders — the previous government imposed its choice of leadership on the union after the 1985 crackdown. The new regime will not sanction Ashour as a candidate, but its general attitude is seen as a show of goodwill to the labour movement.

Ben Ali, educated at military academies in France and the United States, has confirmed his intention to maintain solid relations with the West. But he has also moved to improve relations with Arab countries, particularly his immediate neighbours, Libya and Algeria. Tunisia followed the majority of Arab nations in restoring ties with Egypt, with which Bourguiba had poor relations.

Libya's Colonel Muammar Qadhafi was invited to Tunisia, and the two countries patched up differences and signed a number of economic, social and cultural agreements. Tunisia had broken relations with Libya in 1985 after 30,000 Tunisian workers were deported from Libya. The re-establishment of relations will help Tunisia ease some of its economic problems. Algerian President Chadli Benjedid was also invited to Tunisia during the same week to discuss regional matters.

Tunisia's new regime has so far made all the right moves, both domestically and internationally. Although concrete change within the country has yet to materialize, the regime has earned considerable goodwill from the population. The prevailing mood is "give him time and wait and see".

Jihan El-Tahril is an Egyptian journalist based in Cairo.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 25

Selling out Afghanistan

MR GORBACHOV's offer to withdraw his troops from Afghanistan, beginning on 15 May, has been widely welcomed and, on the face of it, seems to represent a significant gain for the West.

Ever since the Soviet invasion in 1979 the West has been uncharacteristically united in its condemnation.

Unfortunately, things are not as simple as they appear. There is a danger that Western diplomats will assist Mr Gorbachov to achieve in the negotiations surrounding the withdrawal the victory his troops have found so elusive.

Tomorrow the UN-sponsored talks between Pakistan and the Najibullah government are to resume in Geneva. Mr Gorbachov's offer is conditional on agreement being reached by 15 March. There is another condition. He wants all aid to the Mujahidin to stop the moment troop withdrawal begins.

The US response has been divided. Since he became president, Mr Reagan has been remarkably consistent on Afghanistan. His policy has been that aid will continue until all Soviet troops are out and an independent government established in Kabul. He restated it after the Washington summit in December.

His statement, however, was "clarified" by the State Department, which has a different policy. In 1985, without presidential authority, it committed America to cutting off aid when a Soviet troop withdrawal begins. This became public two weeks ago when The New York Times published testimony made in 1986 to Congress by Robert Pick, the man in charge of the State Department's Near-Eastern desk.

State Department officials do not deny that the account of the Pick testimony is right but say that an official of the president's National Security Council authorized the policy change. Unfortunately, the man in question is



not available to clarify matters because he is dead.

The division, however, goes on. If it is beginning to look as though the State Department does not support the second policy either, George Shultz, the Secretary of State, is putting intense pressure on Pakistan, through his deputy Michael Armacost, not to insist on an independent government in Kabul before aid is cut off.

Such a policy cannot possibly be in Pakistan's interest. It is too hard to more than three million Afghan refugees, a very destabilizing influence. Pakistan knows that they will not go back to their homes until there is a government in Kabul that is acceptable to them.

The State Department may also be putting discreet pressure on the Mujahidin. Last week, the Afghan guerrilla alliance announced its plans for a new government in Kabul and implicitly recognized the peace process, having consistently denounced it.

From all this it is hard not to conclude that Mr Shultz wants a Soviet withdrawal on any terms. Although such a policy has superficial attractions, it is extremely foolish. It would demonstrate, once again, that Soviet aggression pays. And it could so destabilize Pakistan that it might be forced into an accommodation with the Soviet Union. Drawing Pakistan into its sphere of influence is a much greater prize for the Soviet Union than the conquest of Afghanistan.

The sequence of events that could lead to this unhappy result is not difficult to imagine. Under pressure from both the United States and the Soviet Union, Pakistan may agree to a vague formula in Geneva.

Under pressure from Mr Shultz, Mr Reagan may agree that the United States join the Soviet Union as co-sponsor of this agreement. Mr Reagan also agrees to the Soviet demand that aid is cut off the moment Soviet troops

begin to withdraw and accept that the question of the government in Kabul should be "left to the Afghans".

The Soviet Union, in part using the KGB-controlled Afghan secret police, encourages the Mujahidin to begin to fight among themselves; not a very difficult task since the seven different factions are united only in their hatred of the Soviet Union. Serious conflict between the pro-Western and Iranian-backed Islamic groups inside Afghanistan and along the Pakistani border could produce a virtual continuation of the existing Communist government in Kabul.

Gennady Gerasimov, the Soviet spokesman, said on Radio 4 on Sunday that the question of an Afghan government is for the Afghan people. It is open to question if he colleague, Viktor Chebrikov, head of the KGB, shares his view.

There is an additional issue that needs to be resolved if the West is to co-operate in a Soviet troop withdrawal. The Afghan children that the Soviet Union is effectively holding as hostages should be returned to their families. According to a congressional task force, at least 10,000 Afghan children are currently in the Soviet Union.

Despite its superficial attractions, a Soviet troop withdrawal is not at all in the interest of the West unless it is unconditional or accompanied by a settlement that offers a realistic hope that the Afghans will be able to settle their own affairs without outside interference. That, after all, is the principal justification for Western aid to the Mujahidin.

Nor is a defective settlement in the interest of Western political leaders. If such a settlement leads to a permanent communist government in Kabul, Western public opinion might well wonder why their leaders have sold out the very people they have been supporting so loudly for the past nine years.

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LE JOURDAIN

Supplément français **نهر الأردن** au "Jerusalem Star"

Table ronde
Vous voulez améliorer votre français en discutant librement?
Tous les jeudis et dimanches à 18h00, le Centre Culturel Français, organise des tables rondes autour d'actualités locales, nationales ou internationales. C'est un lieu de rencontre, de discussion et de connaissance.
CCF, Dabul et Widen, tel. 63709

ORIENT EXPRESS

LES ETAPES DU PLAN SHULTZ — Voici les principales étapes du "plan Shultz", tel qu'il a été présenté par la presse israélienne:

• Mi-avril: réunion d'une conférence internationale comprenant les cinq membres permanents du Conseil de sécurité de l'ONU (France, Grande-Bretagne, Etats-Unis, URSS, Chine). La conférence ne pourra pas imposer de décisions aux parties directement concernées ni s'opposer aux accords auxquels elles parviendront.

• Mi-avril: réunion des commissions bilatérales entre Israël et ses voisins arabes (Liban, Jordanie, Syrie, Irak).

• Les conversations seront tenues sur les résolutions 242 et 338 de l'ONU que tous les participants doivent accepter au préalable, du même qu'ils devront avoir renoncé à la violence et à la terreur; les Palestiniens seront représentés au sein d'une délégation jordanienne-palestinoise.

• Durant six mois, les conversations porteront sur une formule intermédiaire: un statut d'autonomie pour la Cisjordanie et le Golan.

• A partir du 1^{er} décembre, les conversations devront aussi porter sur la question du statut final des territoires occupés, quel que soit le résultat des pourparlers engagés sur la formule intermédiaire. Il s'agit ici de rassurer les Arabes qui craignent qu'Israël ne s'engage dans un processus qui se limiterait à l'automne. Les conversations dureront un an.

ISRAEL BOMBARDE DES CAMPS AU LIBAN — Quatre avions israéliens ont bombardé samedi 12 mars des camps palestiniens dans la banlieue de Saïda. Le raid a fait un mort et dix blessés. Il visait des bases du Fatah, apparemment en réplique à l'attaque d'un bus israélien dans le désert du Néguev lundi 7 mars. Trois Israéliens et trois Palestiniens avaient été tués au cours de cette attaque, revendiquée par l'O.L.P.

ISRAEL COUPE L'ESSENCE EN CISJORDANIE — Les autorités israéliennes ont annoncé mardi 13 mars l'interdiction aux transports d'essence de pénétrer en Cisjordanie occupée. Après que deux camions d'essence aient été incendiés et d'autres endommagés par des jets de pierres.

OTAGES FRANÇAIS: GEMAYEL RECLAME LE SILENCE — Le président libanais Amin Gemayel a demandé le 9 mars le "primi" donné aux preneurs d'otages par la presse. Il invite chaque jour à la télévision sur la part des Français détenus au Liban. Antenne 2 commence chaque jour par un rappel du nombre d'otages et de leur temps de détention. Interrogé par RFI sur le fait de savoir qu'il détenait ces otages, M. Gemayel a répondu: "Ce sont les Français (...) vous donnez une ordo aux terroristes, avec votre façon d'ampliciter le problème en en parlant chaque jour. (...) vous montrez à vos ennemis votre côté vulnérable, vous mettez de l'huile sur le feu".

LES JORDANIENNES ET LA VIE ACTIVE

Travail-foyer, aller et retour

La esmalna de la Femme, en Jordanie, a été l'occasion de s'entretenir avec la responsable de la section féminine du Conseil de sécurité de l'ONU (France, Grande-Bretagne, Etats-Unis, URSS, Chine). La conférence ne pourra pas imposer de décisions aux parties directement concernées ni s'opposer aux accords auxquels elles parviendront.

Policières, avouées, ministres, pilotes d'avions. En principe, il est peu de métiers qui soient fermés aux femmes en Jordanie. Et pourtant, elles ne représentent encore que 14% des actifs (sans compter les paysannes) alors qu'elles forment 48% de la population totale. Il reste donc aux femmes jordaniennes du terrain à conquérir.

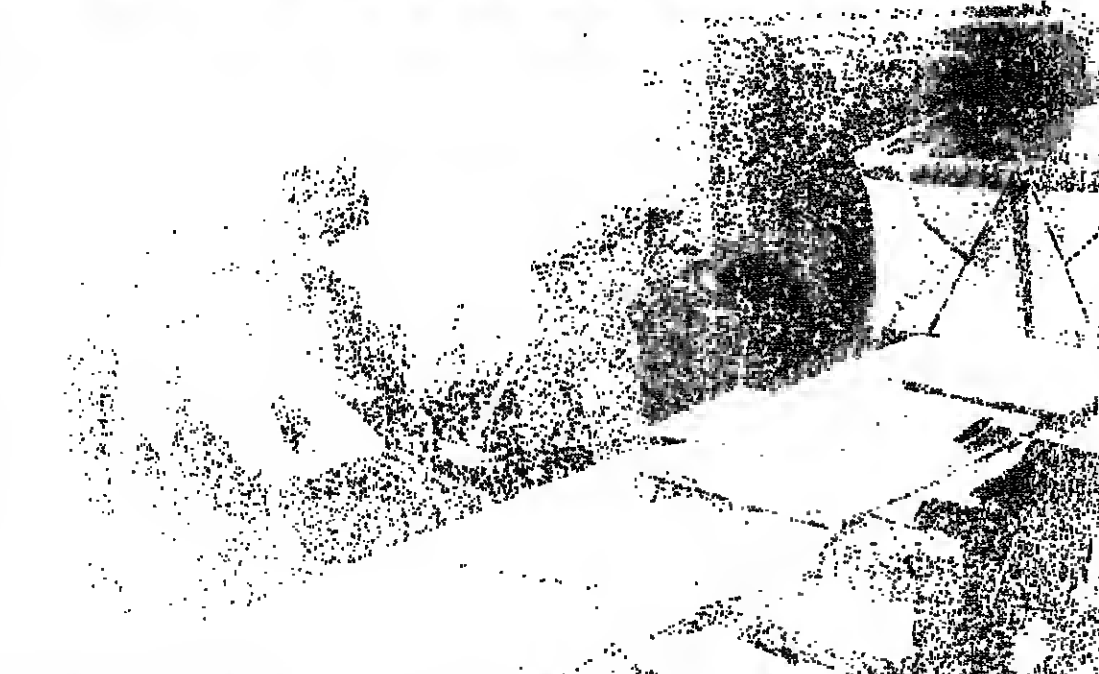
La récente sentence de la condition féminine a notamment mis l'accent sur cette dépendance de la femme, mais également sur la difficulté à concilier vie professionnelle et familiale. La femme active est en effet une espèce relativement nouvelle en Jordanie: en 1961, elles ne formaient encore que 3% des actifs. Celles qui vont au bureau doivent toujours assumer seules la tenue du foyer, que la plupart des hommes refusent encore de partager. Explique Boutheina Jardaneh, directrice de la Fédération des femmes au travail (Business and Professional Women, BPW).



Boutheina Jardaneh

Créée en 1976 par In'am El Mufti, première femme ministre des affaires sociales, son association offre une aide juridique bénévole. Mais surtout, elle s'efforce de créer un cadre législatif favorable au travail des femmes. C'est ainsi que, par exemple, les entreprises publiques employant plus de 30 femmes mariées doivent mettre à leur disposition une crèche. Le BPW essaie actuellement de faire passer le congé maternité légal de 6 à 10 semaines (il existe 15 semaines au Canada).

Mis en dépit des lois, les résistances restent fortes dans le secteur privé. "L'Etat donne l'exemple, mais beaucoup d'employeurs privés restent sourds aux besoins des femmes; c'est avant tout un problème d'argent", souligne Mme Jardaneh. La Jordanie est une nation pauvre, et nous essayons de nous occuper des standards sociaux des pays développés. Là est toute la difficulté (elle estime qu'en matière



Pour la femme mariée, avoir un emploi signifie travailler doublement: les mariés ne partageant pas les tâches du foyer.

de droits de la femme, l'Egypte est en avance sur la Jordanie. Comme l'indique un rapport du ministère du développement social (1985), la condition féminine fait partie d'un tout (...). lutte contre la pauvreté, l'ignorance et les difficultés politiques et sociales de la Jordanie. En clair, pas de développement sans participation accrue des femmes, et inversement.

Changer les têtes

Où est le train majeur à cette participation féminine? Pour Lella Sheraf, ministre de l'information de 1984 à 1985, "ce sont d'abord les mentalités qui doivent changer. Les possibilités existent, mais les familles, et souvent les femmes elles-mêmes, refusent de les saisir". (voir prochainement l'interview de Mme Sheraf). A écouter certaines, le travail n'est pas une priorité. Ishraq, 18 ans, étudiante, en fait la situation de l'emploi, les hommes doivent avoir la préférence à l'embauche. Ce sont eux qui financent le ménage". Ishraq avoue cependant qu'elle s'efforce de ne pas pouvoir achever ses études à l'étranger, parce que ses parents refusent de lui donner son indépendance.

Selon Sophia, 19 ans, "les familles poussent leurs filles à réussir leurs examens mais pour beaucoup, il s'agit seulement de leur donner une bonne éducation, prescrite par le Coran. Quand elles ont leur diplôme, elles peuvent éventuellement travailler, mais dans l'attente du mariage". De fait, c'est dans la tranche des 20-24 ans que l'on rencontre le plus fort pourcentage de femmes salariées.

"A l'université, il y a deux sortes de filles, explique Sophia. Celles qui veulent prendre des responsabilités sociales et celles qui suivent - parfois de bon gré - les principes rigoristes de leurs parents. C'est dépend des familles".

Pour Samia, étudiante, "le plus grave est que beaucoup de filles croient encore que par nature, elles sont inaptes à des métiers de responsabilité". "J'en connais qui, sincèrement, estiment la femme trop émotive pour être ministre ou juge, ou encore qui se refusent à prendre un avion piloté par une femme". ajoute Jen, 20 ans.

Et qu'en pensent les hommes? Une femme peut-elle exercer une activité dans l'import-export quel secteur? "Bien sûr, répond Yesser, leur participation est nécessaire au développement".

Quelques 3% des femmes jordaniennes font des études supérieures. On trouve les plus

grosses proportions de réussites féminines en humanités (30% des diplômées) et en éducation (23% des diplômées), au niveau du troisième cycle.

Depuis 1974, les femmes ont le droit de siéger au parlement. Mais actuellement, il est exclusivement masculin.

On compte deux femmes ministres dans l'histoire de la Jordanie: In'am El Mufti, ministre du développement social (1980-1984) et Lella Sheraf, ministre de l'information (1984-1985).

Yesser juge la condition féminine actuelle "excellente". Doit-elle encore évoluer? "C'est à elles qu'il faut le demander", répond-il. Si Yesser s'en livre les moins, d'autres se montrent plus agressives: "Une femme ministre, c'est une dérange; là n'est pas leur place; elles pensent un gros manque effectif en voulant rassembler à des hommes", affirme, sarcastique, un homme d'affaires qui préfère rester anonyme.

Une telle misogynie est-elle très répandue? "Ne nous laissons pas le tableau", tempère Jan, "beaucoup d'hommes exceptent par exemple de voir leur femme travailler. Mais ils ne refusent pour la plupart de partager les tâches". Mettal R. Amin, créatrice de mode et mère de quatre enfants, en prend son parti: "La femme au travail doit d'abord s'organiser. Le foyer passe en priorité. J'ai moi-même attendu qu'elle s'occupe de mes enfants, pour travailler à plein temps". Auparavant, elle calculait les horaires d'ouverture de sa boutique sur ceux des repas familiaux.

Ce souci du foyer semble de reelle partagé par une grande partie des femmes interrogées. Et si à l'université, on rencontre des jeunes filles exaltées par le "modèle" occidental, 21 ans, s'en méfient Telle Ruba, 21 ans: "Je me bats pour obtenir plus d'indépendance. Mais il ne faut pas tomber dans les travers dont souffrent l'Europe et les Etats-Unis. Les féministes occidentales ont prêté la libération à tort et à travers, oubliant que la femme, comme elle, a une responsabilité au sein de la famille. Vous avez souvent oublié ce besoin de nourriture d'un point de vue social, et le fait que le travail n'est pas aisé. Nos traditions arabes nous préservent de ce travers".

CHRISTINE BOULANGER et FRANÇOIS DUCROUX

FRANCE EN BREF

SUPER CANDIDAT — Responsable d'une société d'hôtellerie, Maurice Mercante, candidat aux présidentielles, propose au menu de son gouvernement: trois premiers ministres indigènes, MM. Chirac, Berge et Bérégovoy. Transport: Serge Dassault. Finances: Jean-Marie Le Pen. Sports: Michel Hidalgo. PTT: Michel Rocard. Loisirs: Patrick S. Bastien et Stéphane Collaro. Justice: Mgr Lustiger. Culture: Bernard Pivot. Affaires étrangères: François Mitterrand. Le programme de M. Mercante a la même simplicité: suppression du chômage, augmentation de la production de 100%, baisse des impôts et charges de 50%.

NOUNOURS — Raymond Barre a violemment attaqué François Mitterrand, le qualifiant "d'illusionniste qui assoupit les Français en leur disant bonne nuit les petits. Tonton veille sur vous et a pris l'engagement de relayer le défilé du chômage".

COMITE JUIFS — ARABES A PARIS — Une dizaine d'intellectuels et de militants juifs et arabes ont annoncé, jeudi 10 mars, la formation d'un comité qui se propose de favoriser le dialogue entre les deux communautés, en France, sur le problème du Proche-Orient, "pour contribuer à aider à la paix dans cette région du monde".

PALESTINIENS — La France a augmenté pour 1988 sa contribution au budget de l'Agence des Nations-Unies pour les réfugiés palestiniens (UNRWA): de 9 millions de francs en 1987, elle passe à 10 millions, assortis d'un million supplémentaire d'aide exceptionnelle, débouquée fin février.

ILS EN PARLENT

Un livret du Président
Gemayel:

"L'Offense et le Pardon", d'Amine Gemayel, éd. Gallimard.

Le Liban, dit-il, est beaucoup plus uni aujourd'hui qu'en 1982. Les Libanais attendent qu'une chose: reconstruire ensemble ce qu'ils ont eux-mêmes détruit. Je peux vous assurer que ces leaders, en apparence agressifs et bêtes, sont anxieux de reprendre le dialogue et de dépasser cette conjoncture.

Cette volonté de résister, de faire entendre toujours et partout la voix de la légalité libanaise, sauvegardée, sous-tend les pages de cet ouvrage. "Nous avons évité l'effondrement, c'est cela qui importe", conclut M. Amine Gemayel, qui n'a pas perdu, au contraire, l'espoir de terminer son mandat sur une solution viable qui soit un premier pas vers la paix. Les six mois qui me restent, dit-il, sont

assez importants que les cinq années et demie passées. Tous mes espoirs, mon but, mes efforts doivent tendre aujourd'hui à trouver une issue à cette crise. (Le Monde, 6 Mars)

L'Occident et Israël:

A travers Israël, c'est l'Occident qui pèse de tout son poids sur le peuple palestinien — que cela plaise ou non. Il y a dans cette civilisation qui est la nôtre, de belles idées, en particulier l'idée de la dignité de la personne. Mais parce que cette "dignité" n'est pas encore réussie à descendre dans le monde et parce que cette "personne", en réalité, se limite et se limite encore à l'homme occidental, cette civilisation a parallèlement produit un terrible principe d'exclusion. Sans doute ce principe n'est-il pas si propre: toute civilisation tend d'une façon ou d'une autre à se définir en exclusion par rapport aux autres. (Le Monde diplomatique, Mars)

Olivia Paliard, peintre sans frontières

J.S. Quella est votre éprouvée de la réalité picturale et comment la constituez-vous?

O.P.: C'est avant tout une représentation du réel, avec une minutie du détail qui s'accompagne avec le couleur pour en donner une interprétation dépourvue.

C'est à dire que, une fois obtenue l'image, vous la réinterprétez en la simplifiant?

Je ne cherche pas des images, mais d'aller au delà des normes techniques pour retrouver la connivence unique entre deux couleurs, entre deux lignes. Je ne bats avec mon œuvre dans une recherche honnête d'interprétation de la réalité, afin de donner un minimum d'information dans les limites de la compréhensibilité du tableau.

Que venez vous chercher en exposant à Amman?

Je suis toujours à la recherche de l'énergie créatrice, des éléments importants dans la vision de la vie, comme te sont les couleurs et les odeurs. C'est le besoin de nourriture d'un peintre qui produit dans la souffrance. C'est aussi la curiosité de savoir à quel point la peinture, et la peinture, sont comprises ailleurs. Car le revendique uniquement l'expression, le côté universel de la peinture.



"Je revendique le côté universel de la peinture"

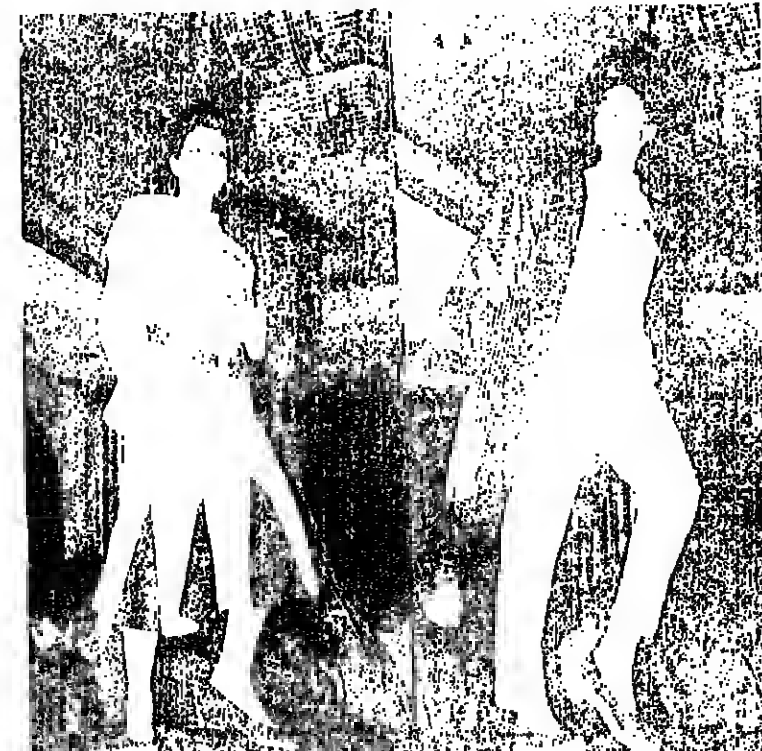
Deux jeux d'éléments semblent s'articuler dans vos tableaux: eau, végétation, clarté, architecture?

Dans mes piscines, c'est la dualité entre la géométrie architecturale et la côté immuable de l'eau, qui pourtant abaisse la première. Dans le paysage des jardins, c'est le contraste en harmonie qui provoque l'introduction d'une maison dans le dialogue des verts. C'est aussi un point de départ pour organiser mon chaos, pour traduire mon milieu de vie. Interview réalisée par ANNE SENZIER

HANA BERAUDO, STYLISTE ARABE

Tradition à l'avant-garde

Hana Beraudo réalise depuis un an sa nouvelle race de vêtements et de bijoux, tous inspirés des coupes traditionnelles du monde arabe. Irekianne d'origine, elle est mariée avec un Français. C'est le Cercle des Françaises en Jordanie qui organisait lundi 14 mars son tout premier défilé, au Marriot, sous la présidence de Mme Mrs-Alice Leclercq, épouse de l'ambassadeur de France.



La nouvelle mode arabe sera-t-elle internationale?

Les Européennes sont d'ailleurs loin d'être insensibles au "style Beraudo". "Les grossistes français commencent à y prendre goût et certains me poussent déjà à exporter", dit-elle. Hana s'est même d'occuper le succès de son "traditionalisme" remis au goût du jour. "Ce qui m'intéresse le plus, ce sont les jeunes d'ici, elles sont portées sur le style européen et refusent d'avoir l'air d'une vieille dame, ou d'une paysanne. Mais notre tradition est trop belle pour la laisser de côté. Conservons notre culture vestimentaire, en l'adaptant au mode de vie de la femme arabe". Hana n'hésite donc pas à proposer des vêtements courts, des shorts ou des pantalons. Pour la femme qui travaille, qui conduit et qui sort.

Elle utilise uniquement des matières naturelles, fabriquées en Jordanie ou en Syrie (soie, laine, coton, lin, tissus légers adaptés aux pays chauds). Ses modèles sont réalisés à la main par des couturiers et des brodeuses jordaniennes. "Ce n'est pas toujours facile de leur imposer ma modernité, habitudes aux broderies traditionnelles. Elle ne comprennent pas, par exemple, pourquoi je propose qu'un seul motif au lieu d'une unique".

Mirages

Mais le style d'Hana s'appuie sur cinq ans d'étude de la culture arabe. Sa ligne est au point et elle prépare déjà une collection pour hommes, prête au printemps prochain. Son défilé sera présenté dans le Golfe, en Egypte et au Maroc.

Amman a en les favoris de la grande première: tous les journalistes du grand salon de l'Hotel Marriot, plusieurs centaines de spectateurs ont assisté au défilé. Hana Beraudo, la styliste arabe, a fait sensation avec ses modèles: robes, pantalons, chemises, tous dans des tons chauds. Chaque vêtement offre une impression de confort, grâce notamment à de larges emmanchures "à la japonaise". Mais Hana ponctue cette ampleur d'ajustements ici et là, qui confèrent à ses coupes une tenue de grande classe.

Interrogée à l'issue du défilé, Mme Leclercq a avoué n'avoir jamais vu à Amman spectacle de mode aussi enthousiasmant. J'apprécie particulièrement l'utilisation des tissus satins à motifs nid d'abeilles syriens. A-t-elle précisé. La tradition, interprétée par Hana Beraudo, prend des airs d'avant-garde.

SOPHIA AIMARAH et F.D.

ECOUTEZ VOIR

EXPOSITION

OLIVIA PALIARD, PEINTURES

Ou 17 au 26 mars, galerie Ala Ivor, article ci-dessus.

Ateliers: Olivia Paliard animera des ateliers de peinture pour étudiants avancés des Beaux-Arts ou amateurs confirmés dessin, couleurs (gouache, huile, acrylique, aquarelle).

Informations: Valerie Roca (tel. 637008). Participation: 1000 L.S. 20 J.O. 10 H.C. COURSI, du 20 au 24 et du 27 au 31, 10h00-12h00.

CINEMA

Le Tambour

Painé d'or au festival de Cannes 1979, le roman de Günter Grass adapté à l'écran par Volker Schlöndorff, est présenté à l'écran à l'Alma Ivor.

Le 17 au 26 mars, avec Michel Piccoli et Laurent Terziev. Le réalisateur de la nouvelle de la randonnée de deux vagabonds se rendant au pèlerinage de St Jacques de Compostelle. En français, sous-titré en arabe.

Samedi 19 à 20h00, cinéma Alkousa.

Jeudi 24 à 17h00, CCE.

Le 17 au 26 mars, avec Michel Piccoli et Laurent Terziev. Le réalisateur de la nouvelle de la randonnée de deux vagabonds se rendant au pèlerinage de St Jacques de Compostelle. En français, sous-titré en arabe.

Mardi 23 à 20h00, CCE.

Vendredi, "Les mariés de la mer", avec Jean-Paul Belmondo et Marielle Jobert: les tribulations de Nicolas Philbert, emigre aux Etats-Unis et revenu en France après la

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AU MENU

Thon à la tomate

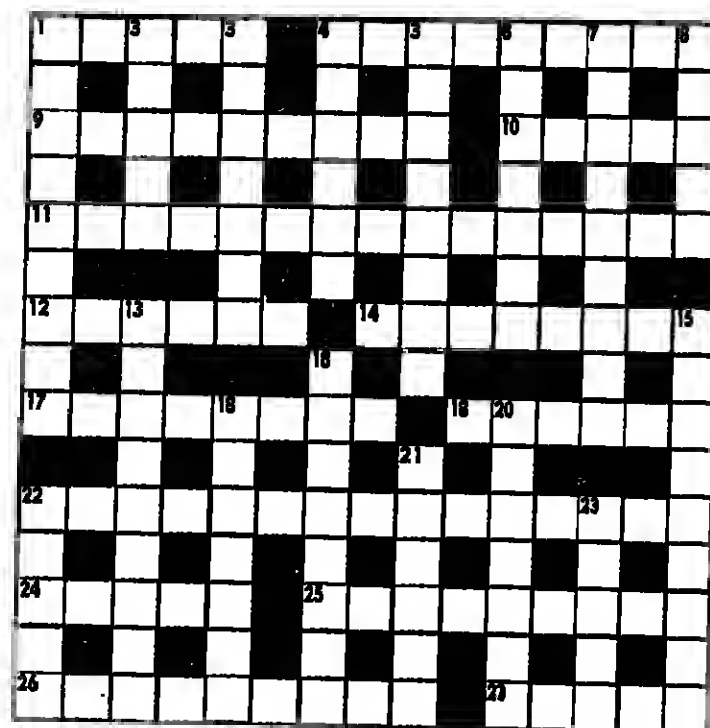
Prix de revient pour 4 personnes: 1 JD environ. Ingrédients: 800 g de thon, 2 kg de tomates.

Faire revenir 4 tomates à la poêle avec de l'ail et des oignons, le tout saupoudré de zaita. Lorsque les tomates ont diminué, verser le thon dans la poêle. Yajouter une saucé tomate assez épaisse. A feu doux, laisser mijoter 5 à 10 mn. Une fois le tout réduit, casser deux oeufs dans la poêle, mélanger et servir chaud. (Recette émanant de la cuisine traditionnelle des Françaises en Jordanie).

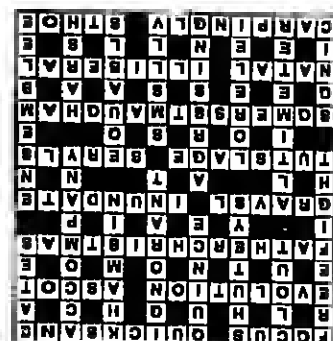
Cross words

ACROSS

- 1 Get a clear picture of bent copers (5).
- 4 Squad nick crazy type in inescapable trap (9).
- 9 Movement of troops results from change of government, deposing leader (9).
- 10 Meeting a Northerner (5).
- 11 March the first not precisely when a legendary character appears (6,9).
- 12 Flour of small stones (6).
- 14 (Overwhelm) one sister — one of 8 (8).
- 17 Instruction reversing, for instance, a way to escape losing nothing (8).
- 19 Girl's jewels (6).
- 22 Writer Wells's setting a disguised expression in the middle of address to lady (8,7).
- 24 You'll find nothing as trustworthy as lithography in the early stages of reproduction (5).
- 25 William I backed by uncouth earl lacking culture (9).
- 26 What snafus may be after, lying appallingly, with a lot of nit-picking (9).
- 27 Characteristics of people some of whom get hospitalized (5).



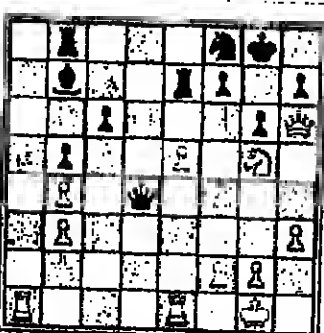
- 8 Put a poster up, showing the timing of events (5).
- 13 About time to adjust on instrument (9).
- 15 Doctor wearing senseless (without going to extremes) outfits (9).
- 16 Silver and green I mixed and matched (8).
- 18 German rock and roll arranged to incorporate note that's coming up (7).
- 20 Keeping calm as river rises outside (7).
- 21 Fool — silly after I became objective (6).
- 22 Child in charge of sound (5).
- 23 Run into — cut up rough (5).



DOWN

- 1 Pay up in fear for Donnybrook (4,3).
- 2 Pull a punch (5).
- 3 The rest they use indiscriminately (4,3).
- 4 Fruit for Peter, the carpenter (6).
- 5 Not knowing the answer, I give round number (8).
- 6 Overacts in the bosom of the family — see a lot of hot air (7).
- 7 Conduct business with Bill at its head (9).

CHESS

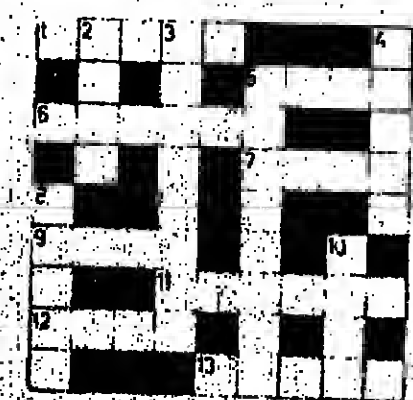


should White play, and how should the game go? The London Chess Festival starts this afternoon at the London Docklands Museum North Quay, West India Dock, but by from the end of the day, the candidates play-off between British champion Jon Speelman and his rivals Garry Kasparov and Vladimir Kramnik. There are also open-to-all speed chess tournaments and simulacra where you can challenge masters. Play is 1-6 daily, and admission is free.

Chess solution

Ljubovic (Yugoslavia) v Torre (Philippines). Biel Interzone 1985. White to move has a dominant attacking position, but Black is clinging on and hopes to get back into contention by ...g4. What?

JUNIOR X-WORD



solution

BLUES ARROSE — 1. (Women's initials), 2. Travel (noun), 3. Member of the BBC, 4. Culinary (adjective), 5. (Verb), 6. (Verb), 7. (Verb), 8. (Verb), 9. (Verb), 10. (Verb), 11. (Verb), 12. (Verb), 13. (Verb), 14. (Verb), 15. (Verb), 16. (Verb), 17. (Verb), 18. (Verb), 19. (Verb), 20. (Verb), 21. (Verb), 22. (Verb), 23. (Verb), 24. (Verb), 25. (Verb), 26. (Verb), 27. (Verb), 28. (Verb), 29. (Verb), 30. (Verb), 31. (Verb), 32. (Verb), 33. (Verb), 34. (Verb), 35. (Verb), 36. (Verb), 37. (Verb), 38. (Verb), 39. (Verb), 40. (Verb), 41. (Verb), 42. (Verb), 43. (Verb), 44. (Verb), 45. (Verb), 46. (Verb), 47. (Verb), 48. (Verb), 49. (Verb), 50. (Verb), 51. (Verb), 52. (Verb), 53. (Verb), 54. (Verb), 55. (Verb), 56. (Verb), 57. (Verb), 58. (Verb), 59. (Verb), 60. (Verb), 61. (Verb), 62. (Verb), 63. (Verb), 64. (Verb), 65. (Verb), 66. (Verb), 67. (Verb), 68. (Verb), 69. (Verb), 70. (Verb), 71. (Verb), 72. (Verb), 73. (Verb), 74. (Verb), 75. (Verb), 76. (Verb), 77. (Verb), 78. (Verb), 79. 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Jazz at the Wool Club



Secret tools of the common crow



Primitive mood music

THE FAR SIDE

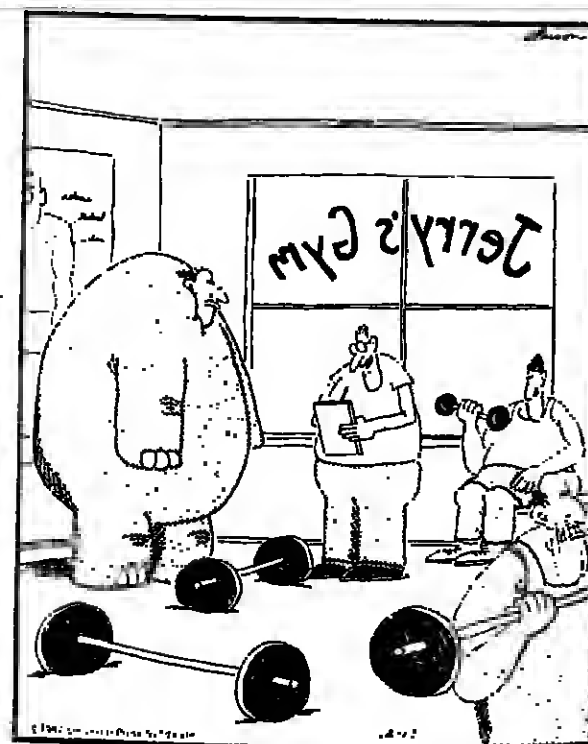
By GARY LARSON



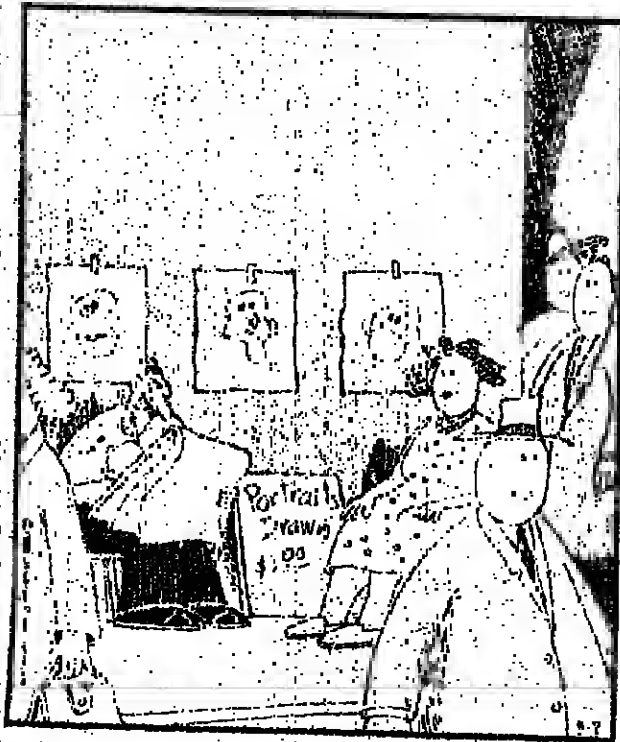
"Now relax... Just like last week, I'm going to hold the cope up for the count of 10... When you start getting angry, I'll put it down."



As a young colt, Mr. Ed was often sent to the hall for speaking out of turn.



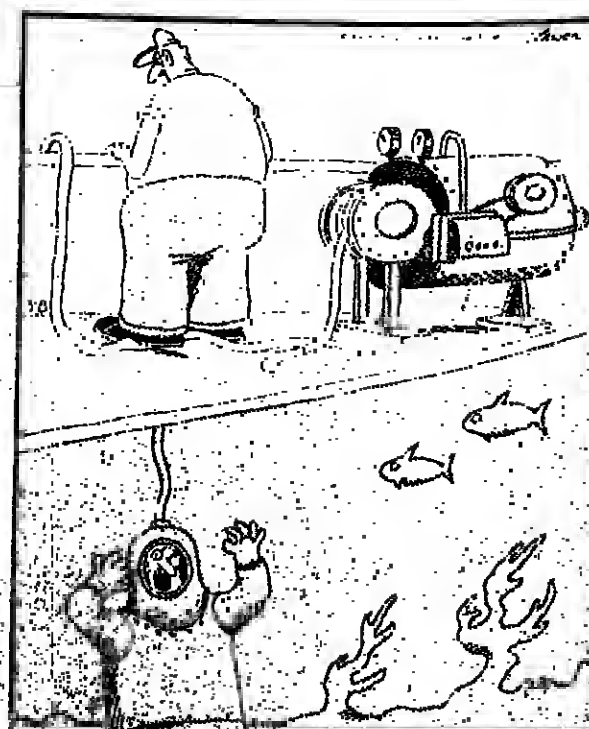
"I don't know what to tell you, Mr. Miller, but something has definitely gone wrong with your workout program."



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"Oh my God! It's Leonard! He's stuffed himself!"



17 MARCH 1988

The Tramp

There sits the Tramp, playing the accordion, his only treasure in the world. No home has he, and can only rely on park benches and the ground for his bed. His only clothes are those upon his back and the few he carries in his plastic carrier-bag. Walking day after day, he looks for the warmest places to sleep. Making a fire, he tries to warm his frost-bitten hands. "So another day goes by. It's colder this year than ever before." "Well, I haven't done very badly. I have survived sixty-seven years and managed to feed myself on little and never harmed a soul." So saying, he noticed that the fire had gone out and sinking on a sheet of snow, he recalled his life. As long as he could remember he had been a tramp. He passed away clear of mind and pure of heart. His soul rose to paradise where there is no shortage of food, no winter and where he will live forever. Caroline Sawaf Age 12

The Frog

Once there was a frog who sat on a log. He saw a dish full of fish.

He hopped onto the dish and ate the fish. He became so fat; he looked like a rat.

He wanted to hop, but all he could do was flop. He was so heavy, he just sat on the levee.

His friends came by to say, "Hi, looks like you need to diet." His friend said rather quiet.

The frog felt very mad, and indeed was sad. "Would you like to go for a ride on a slide?" Little John cried.

"Yes," said Mr. Frog. They pushed him down a log. He reached the lake, and was swallowed by a snake.

Lena Musahar Age 11

The Jerusalem Star
P.O. Box 591
AMMAN

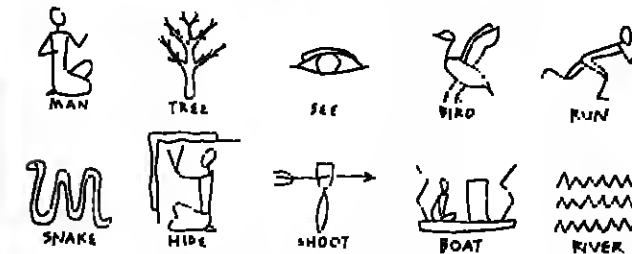
Calling all Kids

Liver Luv is a new product for busy cooks. Liver Luv is added to liver and boiled for ten minutes. The result is a delicious nutritious meal. Design an ad to sell Liver Luv. Be convincing. Send your ad to The Star!

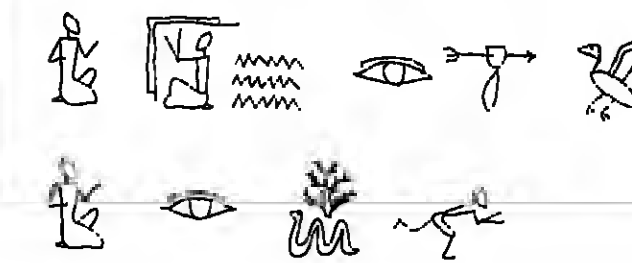
17 MARCH 1988

hieroglyphs

Picture writing is one of the oldest kinds of writing. People used pictures instead of letters. These pictures were called hieroglyphs. Here are some hieroglyphs and the words they stand for.



What story do you think these hieroglyphs stand for?



Science Corner

Dancing Balls of Clay

Do you want to surprise your friends? Tell them you can make balls of clay rise and sink in a glass of water.

To do this you will need: modeling clay, baking soda, vinegar, a measuring cup, a tablespoon, and a tall, clear glass full of water.

Here's what you do: Stir one tablespoon of baking soda into the glass of water. Slowly pour 1/4 cup of vinegar into the water. The water will fizz and bubbles will appear. Make some tiny balls of clay smaller than a pea. Drop them into the water. Now watch carefully. Bubbles will start to cling to the balls of clay. Soon the balls will rise to the surface, sink, and rise again. If the balls stick together at the bottom of the glass, stir them with a spoon. When the balls stop rising and falling, add a little more vinegar and they will start their dance again.

Why it works

Vinegar is an acid, and baking soda is a bicarbonate. When an acid is mixed with a bicarbonate, it causes a chemical change that releases a gas called carbon dioxide. These bubbles act like tiny balloons. They stick to the clay and pull it to the surface.

Kerchoo

Sneeze on Monday. Sneeze for danger. Sneeze on Tuesday, kiss a stranger. Sneeze on Wednesday, get a letter. Sneeze on Thursday, get something better. Sneeze on Friday, sneeze for trouble.

Sneeze on Saturday, fun is double. Sneeze on Sunday, too bad too bad. You sneeze away any luck you had.

Khalid: Imagine you were on an island surrounded by monsters. What would you do?

Ramzi: Quit imagining.



Gazpacho

Gazpacho is a cold vegetable soup from Spain. It tastes like a fresh garden salad.

You need:

3 tomatoes
1 green pepper
1 onion
1 cucumber
1/4 cup olive oil
1/4 cup vinegar
1 1/2 cups tomato juice
salt and pepper

What to do:

1. Chop all the vegetables into very small pieces.
2. Mix the tomato juice, oil and vinegar with a spoon. Add the chopped vegetables and the salt and pepper.
3. Chill and serve to your friends



Dima: What are you doing?

Rana: Writing a letter to my cousin.

Dima: Why are you writing so slowly?

Rana: He can't read very fast.

Teacher: Children, open your geography books. Who can tell me where South America is?

Student: I know! It's on page 15.

Fishy Story

A giant sea bass can weigh as much as 800 pounds. A fish that big might be able to swallow a person in one gulp. Has that ever happened? Probably not, because these fish, also known as groupers, are usually very peaceful fish.

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A systematic approach to animal health

By Pam Dougherty
Special to The Star

WHAT ARE the diseases that affect Jordan's sheep and goats? Their owners often don't actually know, they just know that they have a sick animal and treat it with a wide spectrum antibiotic that they hope will do the right job.

The method can work, but for owners whose animals are their livelihood it is hardly an efficient or an economic approach, and the need for a more systematic approach to animal health is now being tackled by the Ministry of Agriculture's Animal Health Management Planning and Epidemiology Project (PEP).

The three-year programme was begun in 1986, and is receiving financial and technical support from the German Technical Aid Agency (GTZ). GTZ Adviser Dr Frank Schenkel says the overall aim of the project is to establish the relationship between the animal diseases occurring in Jordan and the levels of animal production. It will then be possible to develop programmes to tackle these diseases and to minimize production losses.

The programme's major activities include the establishment of an epidemiology unit to carry out studies on animal diseases, establishment of an animal health planning unit to review the results of epidemiological and economic studies and develop an integrated approach to animal health management, the introduction of mobile dips for tick control and the supply of modern equipment to allow the existing Animal Health Institute to introduce up-to-date diagnostic procedures.

The PEP began its field activities in 1987 with a countrywide survey to establish the production parameters in the nation's flocks and to identify what diseases were present. Over 300 flocks were surveyed and samples were taken for laboratory study. Computer facilities established with technical assistance from the University of Reading, England, are now available for the assessment of all field and laboratory data.

Dr Schenkel says that from the beginning, the programme has stressed the need for close co-operation between animal production specialists and veterinarians who have worked as teams in the field collecting data according to a questionnaire prepared by the epidemiology



Sheep are for business, not just for fun

Vaccine production to be underway by June

THE MINISTRY of Agriculture's new veterinary vaccines plant at Yajouz should begin experimental production by June this year. Director of Animal Health and Production at the Ministry, Dr Gheasoub Asali says the plant will produce 180 million doses of vaccines annually, around half of them for local use and the balance for export to

other Arab countries which now need around 800 million doses of vaccine annually. Vaccines for viral diseases including rabies and foot and mouth diseases will not be produced as these are separate and highly complex facilities.

The Ministry's existing Animal Health Institute, which now produces around one to two million

doses of vaccine per year, will be incorporated into the new plant. The JD one million project is being funded by the Ministry of Agriculture and the German Technical Aid Agency (GTZ). It will employ at least eight veterinary scientists, four are now in the United Kingdom and West Germany for specialist training, and a number of technicians.

and production monitoring section.

In September 1987, teams came together for a workshop during which the questionnaires were modified in the light of practical experience. Twelve Ministry of Agriculture teams then began to study a number of flocks each month in order to gain a health picture for the whole year. Once the basic data has been collected, the teams will continue a regular surveillance of one flock each in order to have continuing knowledge of the incidence of diseases. This should enable better forecasting of potential problems and improved preventive measures.

The idea is that there will be a

continual flow of information between the workers in the field and the epidemiological centre, and that Ministry animal health workers will go out to the farmers for information rather than just waiting for them to come for help.

The laboratory and computer facilities which are being installed as part of the programme will make it possible to build up more detailed and more reliable information on all aspects of animal diseases. With serological tests, it is possible to check for a wide range of diseases in the animals' blood serum and also to store part of the serum for re-checking at a later date, should new diseases be identified or results need double checking.

The four new mobile dips will be used to tackle the already well-known problem of ticks which are a major constraint on animal production in Jordan. The use of the dips will have the double advantage of tackling a major animal health problem and protecting farmers from the improper use of the acaricides used against ticks. Many farmers are not aware that they need to use protective clothing when using acaricides nor do they realize that too strong a dose can harm the animal while a weak dose may cause immunity.

Dr Schenkel points out that a number of animal health problems in Jordan are already obvi-

ous. These include abortions, still births and sickly animals; blood parasites in the summer; sheep and goat pox - although this is now largely taken care of by vaccination; brucellosis - which has the added danger of being zoonotic, that is it goes from animal to man, and other zoonotic diseases such as Q fever and clemichiosis. He says there are other diseases but it is not known yet how prevalent they are.

Dr Schenkel says there are plans to do a study of the five main diseases, identified as brucellosis, Q fever, chlamydia, leptospirosis and mycoplasma, in order to identify more precisely their impact on production. Intervention trials will be carried out so that treated and untreated animals can be compared for growth, lambing rates etc. Other diseases which are suspected of being a problem will be studied in the same way at a later date.

Dr Schenkel emphasizes that although diseases are known to be present in the flocks, they do not present a health risk to the consumer. All animals are checked carefully before they are accepted by the slaughterhouse and are checked again after slaughtering and the general population has been warned regularly not to drink raw milk or eat unboiled cheese and to ensure that meat is properly cooked. If these precautions are observed, no health problems should occur.

Making farmers aware of the importance of animal measures is perhaps a greater challenge. Dr Schenkel says that many farmers are still not aware of just how much they lose by having sick and poorly fed animals. He says they need to understand that if animal raising is to be a business, the animals need to be more than just survive. Proper feeding, vaccination, regular deworming and proper treatment when animals are sick are all necessary for more productive and hence more profitable flocks.

Some aspects of the flock management can be undertaken by the farmer, others need the assistance of veterinarians and other professionals. It is here that the PEP can make its contribution by working with the Veterinary Health Clinics. There are around 30 throughout Jordan, the Animal Health Institute, the Jordan Co-operative Organization (JCO) and other agencies to ensure that full data is available on animal diseases and its most effective treatment.



Healthy animals are basic to healthy life-stock industry

THE JERUSALEM STAR

Political, economic and social review

Volume 6 Number 31

جرو سالم ستار - اسبوعية سياسية - تصدر عن الشركة الاردنية للصحافة والنشر - الدستور

Amman 24 - 30 March 1988

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Garbage out, money in

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INSIDE

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世界新聞

RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISTS AND CHINA'S OVERSEAS LEGACY

• When television evangelist Jimmy Swaggart packs the 80,000-seat National Stadium in Santiago, Chile, he rides a new wave of religious fundamentalism bringing God closer to politics all over the world.



One week... to Land Day



ARAB BANK LTD WITH ALL ITS BRANCHES

Presents sincere congratulations and best wishes to His Majesty King Hussein on the occasion of the Prophetic Ascension.

May God grant Your Majesty and the Arab and Islamic Nations further prosperity and success in the years to come.

OIC — an embodiment of Islamic unity

AMMAN (Star) — Even though there has long been a strong will to start some sort of Islamic meeting to establish Islamic co-operation and unity, it was not until after 1969 that the modern Muslim nations established the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) — an organization that does not reflect religious fanaticism, but rather embodies the unity and mutual compassion among followers of the Islamic faith.

After the Zionists in occupied Palestine attempted to burn down the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem in August 1969, foreign ministers of 14 member-states of the Arab League met in Cairo, and approved a proposal made by Saudi Arabia calling for an Islamic summit.

Consequently, the first Islamic summit was held in Morocco on 22-25 September, 1969, and



His Majesty King Hussein addresses the extraordinary meeting of OIC foreign ministers held in Amman, 1980.

was attended by the heads of state of the following countries: — Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Afghanistan, Chad, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Morocco, Kuwait,

Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Pakistan, Senegal, Yemen, Syria and Egypt (then the United Arab Republic).

Among other decisions, the summit decided that the foreign ministers of the Muslim countries meet in March, 1970 to follow up its recommendations. And as planned, the first meeting of the foreign ministers of the OIC convened in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 23-25 March 1970.

Since then, the Islamic summit convenes regularly once in every three years, and the foreign ministers' meeting is held yearly. So far, five summits, and 17 meetings of the foreign ministers have been held.

Objectives and principles

The objectives of the OIC are:

- Consolidating the unity among member-states of the OIC.
- Encouraging co-operation among them.
- Working against apartheid and colonialism.

— Co-ordinating efforts for the preservation of Islamic heritage.

— Supporting the struggle for independence of all Muslim states.

Principles

The OIC is based upon the following principles:

- Equality among all member-states.
- Respect of the right to self-determination, and sovereignty of all member-states.

The OIC also calls for peaceful settlement of any conflicts that might occur among its members.

Affiliated organizations

The OIC has not only succeeded in making the problems and conflict of any member-state of concern to all Muslim countries, but also founded a number of committees and organizations that have contributed to the strengthening of relations and co-operation among its members.

Among those organizations are:

- 1- The International Islamic News Agency:

The agency was established in accordance with a decision taken by the second meeting of the OIC foreign ministers in Karachi, 1970. The Jeddah-based agency aims at enhancing co-operation among OIC members in the information field, and developing technical co-operation among their news agencies.

It is financed by contributions from members of the OIC and has Arabic, English, and French as official languages.

- 2- The Organization of Islamic Countries Radio Stations:

The organization is administered by a general assembly that includes representatives from all member-states of the OIC, and an elected executive council. It aims at diffusing the principles of the Islamic faith, and explaining the causes of the Muslim nations to the world.

- 3- The Islamic Chamber of Trade and Industry.

The chamber, which was established in implementation of a decision of the seventh meeting of OIC foreign ministers, encourages economic co-operation among Muslim countries. It also co-operates with similar international bodies, and exchanges delegations with them for the purpose of encouraging instruments and exchange of relevant information.

- 4- The Organization of Islamic Cities:

The purpose of this organization is to enhance co-operation among Islamic cities, and to preserve their Islamic characteristics. It also aims at upgrading the level of services rendered by them through the exchange of visits and researches, and cultural, social and architectural co-ordination.

- 5- The Islamic Organization for Culture and Education:

The organization is concerned with the protection of the Muslim culture from cultural invasions, and making the Islamic faith the basis upon which all cultural edifices upon which the Muslim world are built. It also tries to help maintain the Muslim identity of Muslim communities living in non-Muslim countries.

The OIC has a number of other committees that follow up the decisions of its meetings, and reflect its religious, social, political, and military objectives.

Opening the 17th OIC foreign ministers meeting

King calls for Islamic unity to confront challenges

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein said Monday that the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) should move from the stage of reaction to the stage of concerted action, and that the Islamic 'Umma should unite its forces, and co-ordinate its efforts in order to cope with the numerous challenges facing it. In his comprehensive speech with which he opened the meetings of the OIC foreign ministers in Amman, His Majesty stressed the need for a firm Islamic stand against the Israeli aggressive policy, and called on Iran to accept the United Nations Security Council Resolution 598 in order to put an end to the eight-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

Following are excerpts from His Majesty's speech:

You are meeting today in Amman under the auspices of the Organization of Islamic Conference in order to discuss the Islamic world on your lengthy agenda, fully armed with a deep sense of responsibility towards the Muslims and their various estates. You have indeed convened in order to discuss these items; you have actually been authorized by your leaders, governments, and peoples to discuss the problems that beset the 'Umma, problems so numerous and varied that they are almost coextensive with the entire Third World. These problems include, for example, the questions of national security, regional stability, and violations of legitimate rights. They also include those of scientific, technological, and cultural challenges and those of the requirements of comprehensive development in all fields. Above all, they include the problems of internal strife which have weakened our peoples and encouraged the covetous enemies to extend their aggression to the very heart of the Umma.

An Umma with such problems must unite its forces, co-ordinate its efforts, settle its internal differences, train its manpower, and utilize all its resources for the benefit of all, guided by the belief in Allah, the ability to integrate its capabilities, and the belief in a common destiny.

One part of your task, then, is to try to guide our people out of the paths of divisiveness and alienation that are leading us astray, and to put us back on the right track of history. Our efforts must be united in order that we may contribute to the universal march ahead in the fields of economics, science and technology. Our cultural heritage must be developed and maintained at the same time so that in retaining our own identity we may act, not only as recipients from, but also contributors to, modern culture. If you have received a blow, the [disbelieving] people have received a blow the like thereof. These are [only] the vicissitudes which we cause to follow one another for mankind, to the end that Allah may know those who believe and may choose witnesses from among you; and Allah loveth not wrong-doers."

We all know that the Organization of Islamic Conference came about in reaction to the climactic point of sinister Zionist aggression against the Islamic Umma when the Zionists tried to burn the Holy Place of Ibrahīm fifteen years ago. Efforts since then have been exerted to take the organization beyond the initial stage, that is, the stage of reaction, to the stage of concerted action. Towards this end, specialized committees were set up; numerous deci-

sions were taken, and many legitimate hopes and expectations were raised.

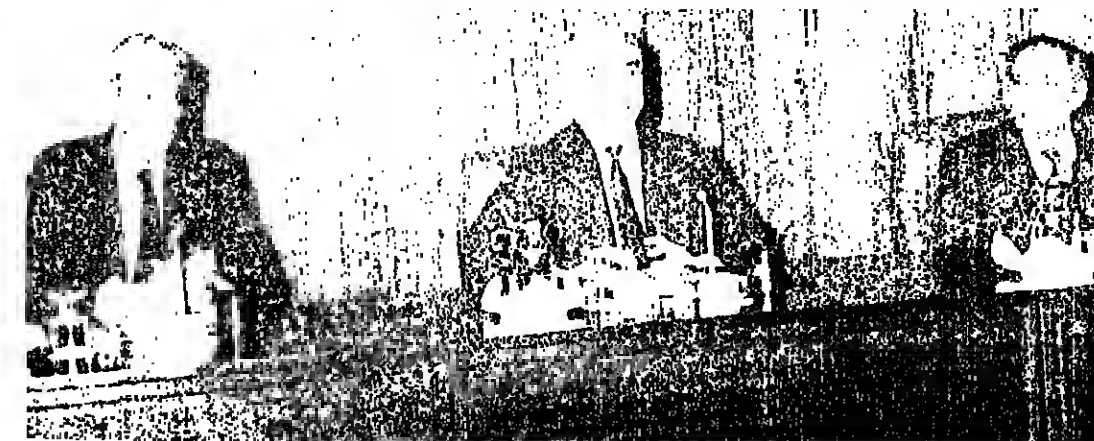
In the age of human rights and the post-colonial period, the colonization policies pursued by Israel are no less perverse than the policy of apartheid practised by the government of South Africa. Both are phenomena that go against the grain of history and so are bound to fail. This being their nature, they are both characterized by obstinacy which leaves nothing behind except tension, suffering, bitterness, and evil. What grieves us most in this regard is that some quarters and governments still support these policies and acquiesce in them secretly or openly.

In view of this situation it is incumbent upon all to firmly and unilaterally and collectively, against these odd phenomena and aggressive policies. The colonization policies practised by Israel, no more than forty kilometres away from this place where you are now meeting, affect us directly on a daily, even hourly, basis. Perhaps the clearest proof of the ugliness of these policies is the degree and nature of the rejection they have provoked. The uprising of the Arab people of Palestine, now in its fourth month, with all the sacrifices offered, with all the repressive measures of the oppressors endured, is the best proof of all.

The uprising of the Palestinian people is not an end in itself nor is it a transient coincidental event that will soon wither itself away. It is rather an expression of the will of an entire nation to fight for its freedom and right of self-determination on its own land. The Palestinian people have a right to claim on us to support their uprising both on the national and international levels so that the uprising may bear fruit. I do not think it is necessary for me to mention in detail what Jordan has done individually to support the steadfastness of the Palestinian people on their land since the occupation in June 1967. What we have been doing is common knowledge. As for our position on the international level, we are committed to the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences calling for a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and not to partial or unilateral solutions.

The Iraq-Iran war is, as you all know, a deep wound in the body of the Muslim Umma, a wound that is still bleeding and draining our resources and energies. Our hope is that the Islamic Republic of Iran will abide by the judgement of Allah, the dictates of conscience, and the requirements of its own people's interests and those of the Muslim Umma and accept Security Council resolution 598, which represents the will of the international community. In the order of its paragraphs so as to put an end to the bloodshed and to the wastage of the Umma's energies, to restore peace and stability to the Gulf area, to redirect the efforts of the Muslims where they are needed most, and to stop the decline in the status of Muslims in this world.

It is for this reason that the Arab summit conference held in Amman last November took a resolution based on the fundamental principle of terminating the war in order to pave the way for reconciliation and good neighbourly relations, for non-interference in the internal affairs of each state, the restoration of



His Majesty King Hussein during the opening session of the OIC foreign ministers' conference

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let this opportunity slip away to restore stability to their country, to develop it, and to resume their role in the world as an independent non-aligned state and as an active member of the Organization of Islamic Conference.

Regarding the question of internal bleeding within the Islamic nation, we urge our brethren in Afghanistan to reach national reconciliation and not hesitate in this regard now that the Soviet Union has declared its willingness to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan. We do hope that our brethren will not

The critical issues that the Islamic world is facing must not distract us from the concerns of development and progress which are the foundations of power and prosperity everywhere. Your conference will undoubtedly discuss several questions related to this vital aspect

of our life. Among the top priorities, perhaps, is the question of financial, technical and other aid which the able Islamic countries must provide to the African Islamic countries stricken with drought or suffering from acute economic conditions. Important, too, is the question of improving the efficiency of the specialized committees set up by the Organization of Islamic Conference since they are among the important means of developing the organization into a body that can plan and act instead of remaining one that can only react.

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Opening the 17th OIC foreign ministers meeting

King calls for Islamic unity to confront challenges

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein said Monday that the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) should move from the stage of reaction to the stage of concerted action, and that the Islamic 'Umma should unite its forces, and co-ordinate its efforts in order to cope with the numerous challenges facing it. In his comprehensive speech with which he opened the meetings of the OIC foreign ministers in Amman, His Majesty stressed the need for a firm Islamic stand against the Israeli aggressive policy, and called on Iran to accept the United Nations Security Council Resolution 598 in order to put an end to the eight-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

Following are excerpts from His Majesty's speech:

You are meeting today in Amman under the auspices of the Organization of Islamic Conference in order to discuss the Islamic world on your lengthy agenda, fully armed with a deep sense of responsibility towards the Muslims and their various estates. You have indeed convened in order to discuss these items; you have actually been authorized by your leaders, governments, and peoples to discuss the problems that beset the 'Umma, problems so numerous and varied that they are almost coextensive with the entire Third World. These problems include, for example, the questions of national security, regional stability, and violations of legitimate rights. They also include those of scientific, technological, and cultural challenges and those of the requirements of comprehensive development in all fields. Above all, they include the problems of internal strife which have weakened our peoples and encouraged the covetous enemies to extend their aggression to the very heart of the Umma.

An Umma with such problems must unite its forces, co-ordinate its efforts, settle its internal differences, train its manpower, and utilize all its resources for the benefit of all, guided by the belief in Allah, the ability to integrate its capabilities, and the belief in a common destiny.

One part of your task, then, is to try to guide our people out of the paths of divisiveness and alienation that are leading us astray, and to put us back on the right track of history. Our efforts must be united in order that we may contribute to the universal march ahead in the fields of economics, science and technology. Our cultural heritage must be developed and maintained at the same time so that in retaining our own identity we may act, not only as recipients from, but also contributors to, modern culture. If you have received a blow, the [disbelieving] people have received a blow the like thereof. These are [only] the vicissitudes which we cause to follow one another for mankind, to the end that Allah may know those who believe and may choose witnesses from among you; and Allah loveth not wrong-doers."

We all know that the Organization of Islamic Conference came about in reaction to the climactic point of sinister Zionist aggression against the Islamic Umma when the Zionists tried to burn the Holy Place of Ibrahīm fifteen years ago. Efforts since then have been exerted to take the organization beyond the initial stage, that is, the stage of reaction, to the stage of concerted action. Towards this end, specialized committees were set up; numerous deci-

sions were taken, and many legitimate hopes and expectations were raised.

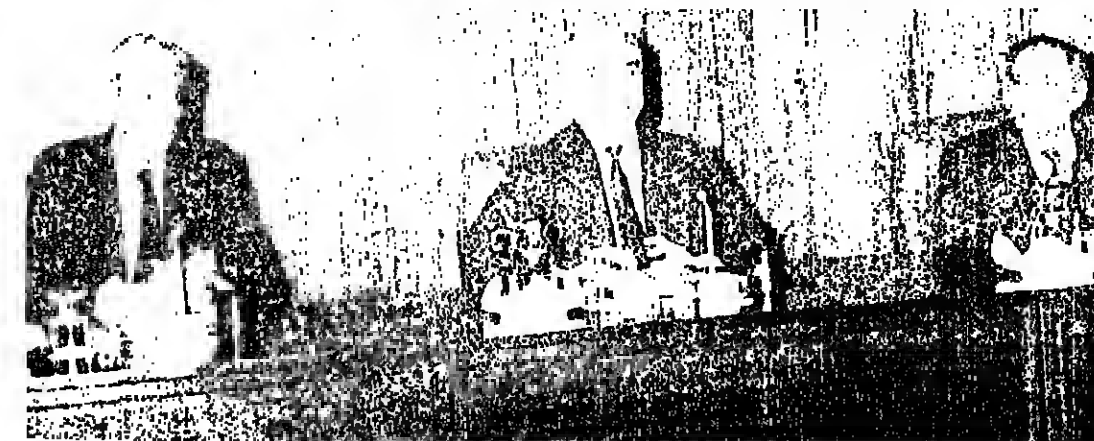
In the age of human rights and the post-colonial period, the colonization policies pursued by Israel are no less perverse than the policy of apartheid practised by the government of South Africa. Both are phenomena that go against the grain of history and so are bound to fail. This being their nature, they are both characterized by obstinacy which leaves nothing behind except tension, suffering, bitterness, and evil. What grieves us most in this regard is that some quarters and governments still support these policies and acquiesce in them secretly or openly.

In view of this situation it is incumbent upon all to firmly and unilaterally and collectively, against these odd phenomena and aggressive policies. The colonization policies practised by Israel, no more than forty kilometres away from this place where you are now meeting, affect us directly on a daily, even hourly, basis. Perhaps the clearest proof of the ugliness of these policies is the degree and nature of the rejection they have provoked. The uprising of the Arab people of Palestine, now in its fourth month, with all the sacrifices offered, with all the repressive measures of the oppressors endured, is the best proof of all.

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The final declaration to be issued Friday OIC meeting pledges support to Palestinians

AMMAN (Star) — The 17th conference of the Islamic Conference Organization (OIC) foreign ministers will hold its final session tomorrow, Friday, to read out the final declaration and recommendations it has reached through five days of deliberations.

Meanwhile, the four committees set up by the conference will today, Thursday, continue working on the 80 topics that have loaded their agenda. The conference has divided the topics to be discussed into four major subjects — economic, political, financial, and cultural.

The major issues that dominated the discussions, however, were the Palestinian problem, and the current Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories, the Iran-Iraq war, and the Afghan situation.

The conference Tuesday issued a statement on the uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza, in which it expressed the participants' pride in the event, and their concern over extending material and moral support to the Palestinian people. The statement condemned the atrocious Israeli measures against the homeless Arab population of the occupied lands, and called on international and regional organizations to "stand by the

side of right and justice to help and the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories... and bring about a just peace in the Middle East."

As regard the Iran-Iraq conflict, speeches of the heads of the delegations concerned did not indicate that the OIC meeting was to alter any new constructive plans for ending the eight-year-old war.

In his speech before the conference on Tuesday, Iraqi Foreign Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, Tariq Aziz said that Iraq was still crowding armies to invade more Iraqi territories, and was still talking the language of threats and aggression. He reiterated Iraq's willingness to abide by the United Nations Security Council Resolution 598, which calls for an immediate end to the war, and a negotiated peaceful settlement to the conflict.

The speech of the head of the Iranian delegation, on the other hand, did not reflect any change in the Iranian stand vis-a-vis the conflict.

Sources close to the information and political committee revealed Wednesday that the committee has already reached decisions on a number of issues, including the Afghan conflict, but declined to disclose any in-

formation on the nature of these decisions.

The position of Pakistan, a major party to the problem, however, calls for an unconditional withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan so that an elected national government takes over. The head of the Pakistani delegation to the OIC meeting, Mr. Mahbub Al-Haq said in a press conference Wednesday that Pakistan would not recognize any Afghan government before the Soviet withdrawal from the area, and before the return of Afghan refugees to their homeland. Hence it is expected that OIC decision on the issue will be centred around this stand.

Deliberations have also dealt with the status of Muslim minorities in non-Muslim countries. Dr. Abdullah Nesif, head of the committee entrusted with investigating the situation of the Muslim minority in Bulgaria, has said that Muslims in Bulgaria are denied the right to practise their religious rights.

In a press conference on Wednesday, he said the committee had reported the findings of their mission to the OIC, which will follow up the issue with the Bulgarian government and international organization.



His Majesty King Hussein upon arrival in Pakistan on Tuesday afternoon.

In a speech at a dinner banquet hosted by President Zia

King calls on Pakistan to mediate for Gulf peace

AMMAN (Star) — His Majesty King Hussein has said that peace and justice in the Middle East can only be achieved through the convening of an international peace conference to be attended by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, and all parties involved in the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. He added that peace can only be attained through the application of Security Council Resolutions number 242 and 338 which stipulate the inadmissibility of the acquisition of land by force, and which call for the withdrawal of Israeli from all occupied Arab territories.

The King called on Pakistan to use its special relations with its neighbour, Iran, to put an end to the Iran-Iraq war. He said the Iraq has responded favourably from the very beginning to all mediation efforts which aimed at stopping the war, and finding a just solution to the conflict. He said the Iranians have chosen to disregard the will of God and the will of Muslims by insisting on continuing this crisis which has weakened the Muslims, and has opened the gates for foreign interventions.

King Hussein was speaking Tuesday in Islamabad, Pakistan, during a dinner banquet, which Pakistani President Zia Ul-Haq held in honour of King Hussein and Queen Noor.

The King said that during the 21 years of Israel's occupation

Regent stresses all nations' right to self-determination

AMMAN (Star) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, has said that the right of peoples to self-determination is a basic and not a variable principle, "and that we, as a political movement, have called for the Arab nation's right to self-determination at the Versailles Conference."

Speaking at the final session of the Soviet-Arab dialogue on Friday 18 March, Prince Hassan stressed that the "invariable" of the Palestinian problem is an end to the Israeli occupation of the occupied Arab land, so that the Palestinian people can decide on its future, with full freedom. He said, "we support the right to self-determination as a basic principle that applies to all regional conflicts, noting that the United States supports the self-determination right of the Afghan people, while it denies the Palestinians that right."

On the strategic importance of the Red Sea area, Prince Hassan said that the region will gain more importance in the coming two years owing to the increase in oil prices that will take place soon.

By Rasim Rahim
Star Staff Writer

AS THE year 2000 draws near, developing countries are facing hardships in just relying on virgin materials. Moreover, with the increase in the regulation of systems that inject "pollutants" into the environment, and a decrease in the reserves of natural resources, developing countries have set out to search for alternatives. Among the many alternatives open to developing countries, is the revival of a resource-recovering economy, which derives its infrastructure from the existence of recoverable elements in the environment.

Approaching this issue in the case of Jordan, we came across a valid justification why Jordan should develop a new industry for resource recovery. Our story first presents a world study, "The regional view", based on a scientific hypothesis, as to which the study indicates that firstly it will be to be applied in the case of Jordan, it would correlate with an 83 per cent accuracy factor, secondly, The Star conducted a survey, although not 100 per cent nationally-gauged, which presented the justification for the existence of the proposed industry and revealed some facts about garbage waste in Eastern Amman.

Solid Waste
A regional view

The environmentally fashionable industry of resource recovery had its origin in the much older business of waste processing. Based on the physical state of untreated waste, solid waste occupies a paramount position as an exclusive category in the waste processing business.

The solid waste business involves both processing solid wastes such as trash and garbage for ultimate disposal, and reclaiming junked automobiles and other metal equipment (scrap processing).

The solid waste industry offers an unequal "speculative" opportunity to the (public sector) investor willing to cope with a high-risk undertaking. As well, if a municipality can gain control of technology that would make its process more profitable than the private sector competitors, this could lead to substantial growth and provide the key-stone to the establishment of a large, diverse corporate entity from humble beginnings.

The establishment of such a business would be based on the following assumptions:

- Energy costs will remain high.
- The demand for the products extracted from today's waste will remain constant — or it will likely increase.
- The composition of solid waste will not change radically in the near future.
- Legal and physical control can be obtained over processes, providing a clear advantage in separating and processing economically recoverable elements of solid waste; and
- The world economy will remain healthy enough to sustain the demand for basic materials.

But where would the scrap come from? As industrial areas grow, there is a larger amount of "industrial scrap", giving us a lead to the first type of scrap. Secondly, "obsolete" scrap, which is difficult to count on, can be collected from individuals seeking a small salvage value for their efforts.

By dividing scrap supplies into two categories: non-hazardous and hazardous, the "speculative" corporate (municipality) entity is

Garbage out..... money in

bound to succeed, owing to its ability to handle materials efficiently and to the abundance of garbage containers at prominent scrap areas.

• The "national garbage can"

Social pressures for environmental policing and the perception of dwindling world reserves of raw materials, combined with

increasing materials usage, are pushing hard these days for the development of sophisticated, efficient and effective recycling programmes.

But while improvements in recycling are being developed, we also need to look at cutting down on the amounts of garbage produced. One paramount example is the use of wasteful designs in the packaging industry.

Scrap recovery

With reference to the above regional view, pertaining to the processing of solid waste on a municipal level, a lot of studies and statistical analyses have been presented to reflect the issue of scrap recovery on a scientific basis. The following world study, by Thompson and Strickland, provides a model analysis for the years 1980 and 2000, which can be modelled on any scale (local, national or regional) for the establishment of a scrap processing industry:

Projected usage of key materials and estimated scrap recovery rates:

	Year: 1980	2000
Projected usage of key materials (comparative usage 1980 = 100)		
Aluminium	—	1000
Copper	—	390
Zinc	—	355
Steel	—	285
Lead	—	230
Tin	—	180
Aluminium (millions of tonnes)		
Projected consumption		
low	4.9	6.6
medium	—	14.4
high	18.7	31.1
Relative consumption (per cent of total metals)		
low	12.5%	16.8%
medium	11.5	17.0
high	16.5	18.2
Projected secondary recovery from obsolete scrap		
low	1.02	1.68
medium	1.50	2.94
high	2.55	4.94
Copper (million of tonnes)		
Projected consumption		
low	2.8	2.8
medium	5.2	6.8
high	9.8	14.0
Relative consumption		
low	2.1%	2.2%
medium	2.3	2.4
high	2.3	2.5
Projected secondary recovery		
low	1.9	1.4
medium	1.6	2.0
high	2.0	2.9
Aluminium projections (medium) of markets (million of tonnes)		
Building of construction	2.46	4.25
Electric power construction	0.22	0.32
Consumer durables (except autos)	0.84	1.44
Product durables (except transport equipment)	0.84	1.32
Containers and packaging	0.27	1.22
Transportation equipment	3.71	5.07
Defense and miscellaneous	0.11	0.19
Net and end-use consumption	9.18	14.72
Aluminium projections (medium) of markets (million of tonnes)		
Heavy structural shapes	—	7.0
Oil-country goods	—	5.5
Nails and staples	—	0.2
Galvanized sheet	—	12.1
Railroads	—	20.2
Concrete reinforced bars	—	6.9
Wire pipe	—	5.7
(Total)	—	87.0

Source: Cases in Strategic Management
Thompson and Strickland 1981-1984

Part of the reason why the cost of disposal soars, is that we discard more than 90 per cent of packaging materials. These materials include boxes, cans, bottles, cellophane wrappings, and so on.

The costs of disposing of all of our garbage are increasing. In order to examine those costs, with a view to cutting down, or to exploring the possibilities of recycling some of our waste, it is useful to know just what our national garbage can contain. However, we found out that accurately gauging our garbage output will not be an easy task.

Ten types of waste	Ten trashmen said (%)	Ten families said (%)
Paper....	25....	30
Yard wastes....	0....	10
Food....	24....	19
Glass....	10....	8
Metals....	10....	4
Wood....	5....	9
Plastic....	5....	8
Rubber & leather....	5....	10
Textiles....	8....	1
Miscellaneous....	10....	1

As a first step toward finding the national garbage can, we took a look at the household sector. The Star conducted a survey, during the month of February, by choosing ten areas around the Greater Amman area, and talking to one family and one trashman in each. Each was asked to describe what made up a typical month of garbage. The results are presented in the "national Garbage Can" graph. As well, the ten trashmen were asked to comment on the families' assessment of what they threw out.

Interestingly, the results were contradictory, and in some cases were disproved by our own observations. For instance, while the family insisted that their garbage included around five per cent of wood during last month, the trashman said he never saw a single piece of wood in more than seven garbage containers (in their alley) during last month. On the other hand, when the trashman said he picked up salvage leather from the container, the target-family said that would have been "impossible".

In another interesting piece of observation, the containers examined by The Star showed 85 per cent in food and paper materials, which contradicted the weight (in percentage terms) given by both families and trashman on the ten target types of waste.

Moreover, when two families, who claimed they discarded plastic materials, were asked if they had bought any plastics during the target time of salvage, they answered "No". Of course there were some differences in interpretation: when families were given the liberty to categorize what they thought was a yard waste and what was a direct waste, they gave a variety of contradicting answers.

While seven families claimed that metal waste was "out of the question", seven trashmen said metals comprised a good deal in neighbourhood waste. When asked how they assessed the weight given on metal waste, trashmen answered that a nail or even a paper clip is metal, though they did not assure the survey that they actually found more than one nail per one container or even a paper clip per day.

While talking to us, a trashman picked up a whole discarded car wheel, and indifferently categorized it as miscellaneous, as did four other trashmen. When families were asked to comment on this particular incident, they said "that is a lot of rubber".

However, according to a mechanic, the metal parts in that wheel would contribute to 65 per cent of the total salvage value. The mechanic said he would pay two dinars for it, though he wouldn't use. He said he knew someone who would pay four dinars for it. When the trashman was asked about the fate of the wheel, he said "don't worry it will be crushed when it goes into the big truck". And it was.

The Star's survey was not geared to conclude with the definite answers, or a "perfect un-

iverse", as it is called in the statistical terminology. However, the people are real, the places are real, and finally heaps of trash are always everywhere. You just need to look for yourself.

The metal part of our story leaves the door wide open for authorities to step in and take the right move for a national campaign on metal waste. According to an industrialist, who was in Amman investigating the possibility of establishing a solid waste processing business in Jordan, from metal scrap alone the government could earn up to JD 2.5 million every year.

Generating energy

According to Dr. Ali Amani, recycling of waste is done through the process of fermentation and direct burning. The fermentation of food and agro-waste involves the forming of bacteria deep in the soil to ensure no propaga for temperature fluctuations. The bacteria can digest waste, and be known to feed on waste to produce the by-product of gas.

The gas produced is the one-carbon gas "methane" unlike the household gas of a three-carbon property "propane". However, it can be used for fuel, using special burners, while fermentation proceeds in an oxygen-free structure. The technology is simple enough to be used by individual families.

"It is best suited in agricultural areas, for cooking and lighting; the final product of waste is a fertilizer, and an ideal one for agriculture," said Dr. Amani.

"The problems in doing this on a large scale," he said, "are in two major areas, transport and assembly. Accordingly, the project is economically not feasible on a national scale, while technically the country is ready to conduct such a process."

"There is a social dimension to it, although it does not entail any social rejection. I see it done on a micro-economic level by individual farmers," said Dr. Amani.

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Working towards better distance education

IMAGINE TAKING a university or college course any time you liked, sitting in your own home with a cup of coffee, or during your lunch break at the office. If you know next week would be busy, you could do an extra lesson this week. You could work at your own speed and go to a student's centre for extra help. No classes to attend on rainy days.

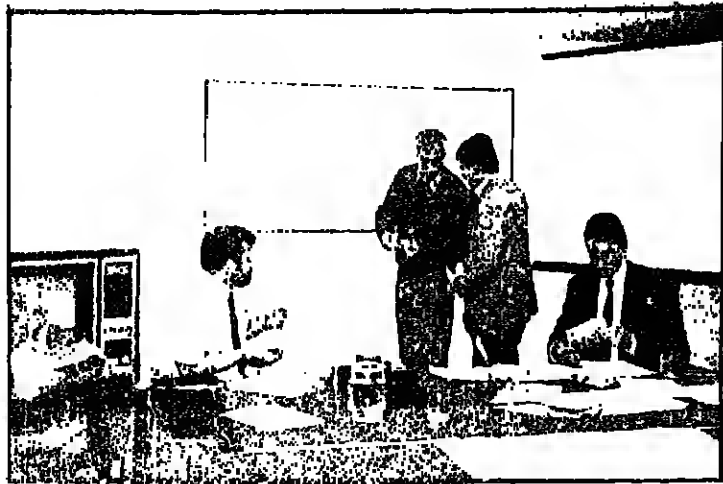
Sounds ideal? More and more students around the world are studying and earning credits this way — by distance education. Distance education involves more than just correspondence courses. For example, tutors at the University of the South Pacific's main campus in Fiji hold seminars by radio with students in several different island countries at once. Other students are learning with the aid of television, interactive video, and a host of innovative techniques.

The advantages of distance education are many for students who do not have access to an educational institution or whose busy lives don't allow them the time to attend regular classes.

Administration of distance education programmes poses special challenges to the institutions who offer them.

The pioneer in this field in the Middle East, Al-Quds Open University (QOU), which is based here in Amman, is trying to overcome this challenge through co-operation and coordination with similar institutions in the world.

QOU and two Canadian institutions, Open Learning Agency



The Canadian delegation during the workshop

OLAI and British Columbia Institute of Technology (BCIT), have joined in an institutional linkage project which, over the next three years, will promote activities to train, update and orient QOU's staff. The project will prepare the QOU staff to deal with the particular challenges and obstacles they will face while establishing, maintaining and developing a distance education institution.

Mr Shannon Timmers, director of International Development, OLA, Mr Barry Makinson — manager of Curriculum Development, and Mr Edward Sutton — co-ordinator of International Education, both at BCIT, have spent the last week at QOU presenting two seminar-workshops. The main topics of the workshops were: 1) Programme Management, 2) Curriculum Development/Course Design and 3) Development of Learning Materials.

Among the subtopics discussed were planning, implementation, monitoring, project control/budgeting, cost analysis, policy development, instructional design, selection of media, applied computing, printed materials, and scripting for audio-visuals.

Mr Makinson, who is visiting the Middle East for the first time, explains that education is really no different from business; con-

stantly evolving and changing. The adaptation of the latest technology in education and the evolution of distance education mark a natural and healthy progress, he says. According to Mr Makinson, the problem of "geography and education" can best be addressed through distance education and its evolution. Distance education all around the world faces the task of "reaching out across the miles" to contact its students, "but QOU's hurdles are not only unique but unprecedented".

Makinson's colleague Mr Sutton has travelled to the Pacific, Thailand, China, Guyana, Jamaica and Kenya in an effort to arrange for educational technology transfer. Mr Sutton notes, "there is an incredible potential to further learning in this part of the world through distance education and QOU's role is an essential part of this process". BCIT will work in collaboration with QOU, in the area of technology transfer. "We intend to be an early friend of QOU since it is very likely to be the 'distance education institution in the Arab world', he states.

According to Mr Sutton, it is possible that Canadian distance education might adapt QOU programmes in order to offer them as courses which would serve the Arab and Muslim communi-



Mr Timmers and Mr Sutton with QOU staff

ties in Canada. Mr Sutton also said that QOU is at the threshold of doing something tremendously important noting that, "given the resources that have been made available to the university, it has done a great job so far. We hope that sufficient funds will pour in so that the university can serve the region and create the kind of educational opportunities that the people in the Middle East are so badly in need of".

Mr Timmers of the OLA was on his second trip to QOU. As director of the Open Learning Agency, Mr Timmers has been in contact with QOU since 1986 and has arranged for exchange visits, including a visit to the OLA by QOU President Dr Walid Kamhawi in the fall of 1988. After a live-day visit to QOU, Mr Timmers is all the more enthusiastic to promote the exchange of expertise and learning materials. "The staff is very eager to learn and is dedicated to the ideals of this university," he says.

He will arrange for technical consultancy and training, in areas ranging from administration and production to academic plans. He has been made during Mr Timmer's stay to allow for visits by technical experts soon. The visit will have a duration of up to one month and will be followed up six to 12 months later. The training of junior ass-

istant staff was also agreed upon during the extensive talks and consultations that Mr Timmers held with Dr Kamhawi and the academic and administrative staff at the University.

QOU will play a significant role in the field of education in the part of the world, according to Mr Timmers. He says the University is already very well recognized and respected by international educational institutions and organizations, and it will enjoy the enthusiastic support as well as influence of its distance education trends world-wide. Mr Timmers believes it is important that regional educational organizations and institutions understand the full significance of the QOU project and co-operate in its task of defining and dealing with the existing educational problems. "The success of the QOU project depends on many variables some of which will depend on external factors," Mr Timmers says.

Considering the time and resources available, QOU has made impressive accomplishments and produced quality educational material, according to Mr Timmers. He is really excited about this project and it could drop all my work for six months to one year and join the QOU staff," says Mr Timmer.

(MS)

Jubilee School combines living with learning

By Ibtisam Dababneh
Special to The Star

A PIONEER project, now underway in Jordan, will allow gifted students to stretch the potential of their intellectual, creative, artistic and leadership abilities. These students will meet new challenges — and each other — when they are brought together in the Jubilee School.

The school will be the result of an ambitious project of the Noor Al-Hussein Foundation and has been in the planning stages since November 1985. Completion of the project will also symbolize and celebrate His Majesty King Hussein's many years of service to Jordan and its people — hence the name "Jubilee".

Free education will be provided for 600 gifted students, 300 boys and 300 girls. Nawal Haeshu Kamal, director of the Jubilee School Project at the Noor Al-Hussein Foundation says that the school will begin with 200 students in the first year and reach 600 in three years.

Students will be selected after completing their ninth grade and will be offered a comprehensive academic programme for the three secondary levels," she says. It will be a residential school, providing a learning-

life environment for gifted students to share in academic and social development within the community inside the school.

A number of international and local institutions and organizations have helped the project to acquire, develop, and develop curriculum which will not only meet the special needs of the school, but which will also be based on educational trends internationally known. Experts from UNESCO and from UNRWA have contributed a great deal in setting up plans and policy for the school, says Kamal.

The school system will also include special training and exchange of expertise with the rest of the educational system as a whole, as part of co-operation with the Ministry of Education. For example, during the summer holidays, the school will be open for students of other schools to benefit from the facilities through special programmes arranged by the administration.

The curriculum of the Jubilee School will be the same one recognized by the Ministry of Education but enriched and developed in both content and methods of teaching. "The curriculum will integrate knowledge with experience and help students apply theoretical principles to

life experience, stresses Kamal.

Students at the school will be given the opportunity to select subjects that suit their interests and aptitudes. Emphasis will be given to courses that are believed to be essential not only for their present needs but also for their future ones — those students may one day become leaders of the country.

There will also be a great emphasis on teaching and learning opportunities through what is known as an "inter-disciplinary approach. Kamal explains that in addition to their academic activities, students will be expected to do service work inside the school. Examples of this would be helping their teachers, cleaning the hostels, or doing maintenance around the school.

Kamal says that a special committee will be formed for selecting the gifted students who will attend the school. Many instruments, tests, interviews, and methods will be used as tools to assess the creativity, productivity and potential of the candidates. Kamal adds that the tests will also allow for differences in the cultural, economic, and social backgrounds of the students, so that it will not only be the children from privileged backgrounds who are chosen.



The Jubilee School has a wide range of facilities for students

The Jubilee School building site is located near the Royal Scientific Society, on a total area of 121 dunums granted by the Jordanian Armed Forces. It will include buildings for administration, an academic area which will have vocational and art workshops, and science laboratories. In addition, there will be the boarding-residential building, an auditorium which will seat up to 650 people, sports facilities, playing grounds and swimming pools, among other services.

"The building for the library will be the heart of the school, because students will be assigned research projects and taught how to dig for information. Computer learning will also be given a great emphasis. Courses will be available for all students who wish to learn the basics, but there will also be in-depth courses in programming for those who wish to go further.

Even though the school will not open its doors to students until 1990, selection and training of teachers is already in progress. Three qualified teachers are currently taking special courses in the US, and others are being considered for similar programmes.

The Jubilee School project depends mainly on donations from local and international sources. Kamal stresses the need for contributions from local sources. In addition to the JD three million cost of construction, the running expenses of the school will be about JD 1,000 per year per student.

Construction, in a joint venture of foreign and local firms, is expected to begin soon. Architectural plans, seen in model form in the photograph, were created by Jeter Touken and Associates.

24 MARCH 1988

Scotland to be

EVERY FOREIGNER I know gets the words Scot and Scottish confused. I am a foreigner as far as Scotland is concerned and I am not Scottish (or is it Scot?) and thus confusion between the two words will inhibit this write-up.

Scotland is the country known for many things in the world from the maces to the whisky, from wool to Shetland ponies, from monsters in the loche to Mary the Queen. It is the land which has produced some of the best thinkers and writers of the world such as Sir Walter Scott, David Hume and the Father of Modern Economics, Adam Smith.

Scotland can also boast its beautiful highlands, its North Sea oil, but above all its kind and gentle people — I may add hospitable even if Ithla may raise a brow or two. Scotland has some of the finest universities in Europe such as Glasgow, Edinburgh and Strathclyde. The list can go on and on.

This hilly region has a great deal of common features with Jordan. Yet, Jordan can benefit from the Scottish experience in en-

Economic Adhocracy

By

Jawad

Anani



liciting foreign investments by building some of their overseas operations in Scotland. More than 70 top international or transnational firms are already operating there. The existence of such a large number of European and transnational companies helped to absorb some of the high unemployment in existence there and to generate rental and tax incomes.

However, the gain to Scotland could have been greater had the Scots opted for joint partnerships rather than playing hosts. Large companies looking for production operations abroad take very little risk and try to ensure maximum returns. They would not be tempted to any country unless that country offers them concessions and benefits. If the hosts do not enter into partnership with these companies, they may find out that being a magnanimous host is not very rewarding.

Now, the Scots have learned the lesson and began achieving their own advanced industrialization. We in Jordan can benefit from their experience in investment, research, organization of science parks, encouragement, etc. And we should do that, especially as the Scots are willing to share the knowledge with us.

By Ibtisam Dababneh
Special to The Star

IN A recent pre-feasibility study, which has recently been completed by Communication Strategies (Comstrat), a proposal is being considered for the establishment of a tourist centre in the King Abdullah Complex. Comstrat, an internationally well-known company in tourist attractions, theme parks and world fairs, has in the study called for the co-operation and commitment of the various public and private sectors' institutions to build the centre. "The Jordan Visitors Centre and The Holy Land Visitors Welcome Centre" aimed at promoting the tourism industry in Jordan.

According to Eng. Sami El-Rashid, director-general of the

Amman Development Corp. (ADC), the proposed project is still under consideration by all parties concerned, and a number of public and private sectors' institutions in Jordan have either contributed or expressed their willingness to finance and establish the centre. "All these parties are presently carrying out an 'in-depth study'.

The study calls for the establishment of a tri-corporate partnership in order to accomplish the goals of the project and receive the necessary investments. Accordingly, a corporation to be established to acquire the centre and its facilities, another is to take over the operation, development and promotion side of the centre, and third an American-Jordanian non-profitable joint venture is

to solicit contributions locally and internationally on behalf of the project.

According to the study, the proposed company should attract a capital of \$4 million to be financed by both public and private sectors in Jordan and the US, said Eng. Rashid.

Among those expected to finance the project, are the ADC (to provide building) and Royal Jordanian, Jordan Tourism Association, Jordan Businessmen Association, USAID, international tourism companies and government ministries.

According to Comstrat, the King Abdullah Complex is a major recreational and shopping centre. It is built on an 82,000-square metre area in Shmeisani, and is a desirable site for the

proposed centre; particularly the large building in the complex which has been designed to become a major supermarket. The ADC suggested that the proposed centre be established in the supermarket area, owing to the fact that similar supermarkets are currently under construction in areas which are adjacent to the complex, said Eng. Rashid.

He concluded that the ADC's commitment to the centre will not be more than providing the supermarket building. "The ADC will use the supermarket building, should the proposed centre be not implemented as a branch of an international company known world wide to introduce, to the Jordanian market as well as the neighbouring ones, a new different kind of products at reasonable prices.

Cement industries promise growing profits

AMMAN (Star) — "The Jordan Cement Factories Co. (JCFC) has enjoyed a sound financial position during 1987," said Dr. Khaldoun Al-Zaher, general director of the JCFC. In an interview with Petra, he said that the total settlements on loans amounted to JD 41 million, of which \$64 million comprised payments on external loans and interests, and JD 19 million in local loans. Credit facilities, as well, decreased by JD five (5) million.

By the end of 1987, net earnings amounted to JD eight (8) million, representing 16 per cent of the Co's total capital. Upon the board's recommendation, the company plans to distribute eight (8) per cent (2) million as a revolving profit and repay JD 2.75 million to the statutory reserves account (to set off the deductions which were made in 1985 to pay dividends).

Highway contract awarded

AMMAN (Star) — A local firm signed a contract 21 March, with the Ministry of Public Works and Housing for construction of the third section of the Amman-Naour-Dead Sea Highway at a cost of JD 7.4 million. The contract was signed by His Excellency, Minister of Public Works and Housing, Sheik Zawaydeh. The contracted segment is part of a 31-kilometre highway currently under construction.

Following the ceremony, Mr Zawaydeh explained that section three of the highway includes 13.2 kilometres of a 4-lane highway with one interchange, and another 5 kilometres of a 2-lane highway. The route begins on the West side of Adassiah Village, moving westward past Yarmouk Junction, and ends at the Kafrein Intersection. At that point, the 5 kilometre 2-lane section of road will proceed north from the intersection, ending at Kafrein Village.

Mr Zawaydeh added that the second section of highway to be built will be tendered soon. That 7.7 kilometre portion begins at

British products Quality comes first

By a Star Staff Writer

BRITAIN, AS one of the world's great engineering nations, needs to large strong commercial links with engineers and industrialists among her many overseas trading partners. Aiming to encourage export business with Jordan, a British engineering trade mission arrived in Jordan, for a five-day visit, on Thursday 17 March 1988.

The mission, organized by the Engineering Industries Association (EIA) UK, called on the Jordanian market through nine representative companies with various engineering specialties.

According to Col W.T. William, director-general of the EIA, Britain has a lot to offer to the Jordanian market. One such example is helping Jordan develop a very sophisticated manufacturing base as that of Iraq. He further said that Jordan, with its small economy, needs to concentrate on manufacturing to produce the greatest returns.

"Jordanian industries should, at this stage, concentrate on joint ventures in areas where they can export and re-export, of course, being selective in what they do," said Col. Williams.

"Britain", he said, "is very advanced in certain technologies such as lasers, metal cutting,

aerospace, chemicals and a very wide field in electro-mechanical engineering."

On the Jordanian scene, Col. Williams views Jordanian businessmen as keen to trade, whereas money is not an overriding factor. Jordanians are price, delivery and quality conscious. "With those three terms, businessmen in Jordan are front-line in the region".

Paul Denny, representative of SKS (Plant & Equipment) Ltd, said that the Jordanian hand-tools market is well-developed with the existence of German, Taiwanese and Chinese imports. However, Mr Denny found that British tools are competitive in Jordan although they are higher in prices.

"The Taiwanese tools are not up to the international standards and specifications. They are dangerous, the shine on the tools is fake, they sell because they are cheap, and do not provide a manufacturer's guarantee as that of the British."

Supporting his argument, Mr Denny said a British-made spanner would sell for about five dinars (JD 5), while the Taiwanese sells for 500 fils (JD 500). "Just from the price-range you can tell who is in for quality and longer life. The industry customers in Jordan should realize that they need quality, and can't rely on cheap products forever."

Gulf Exchange, Good profits

AMMAN (Star) — According to the Arab Gulf Exchange Co's financial statements, as of 31 December 1987, published in Ad-Dustour daily on 21 March 1988, the company reported a net profit of JD 3,644,486. Total assets amounted to JD 82,697,207, of which JD 53,246,687 were in current assets, and the balance (JD 29,450,520) was in fixed assets.

On the liabilities side, total current liabilities amounted to JD 25,446,245, shareholders' equity amounted to JD 58,203,102 and the remaining balance (JD 1,047,860) was in accrued expenses, income tax provisions and university duties.

Of the Co's total shareholders equity (JD 58,203,102), JD 50,000, were in subscribed

Jo. Medical Corp.

Amman (star) — In an announcement to Ad-Dustour daily, Mr Ibrahim Al-Alo, chairman of the Jordan Medical Corp's Board of Directors, said the company has won, for the third time, a Tunisian tender to supply seven million injection vials for the Tunisian Central Pharmacy, valuing around \$335,000.

Euro - Deposit Rates

	\$	OEM	LIT	FF	DFL	SF	YEN	Sterling Pound
1 M	8 11/18	3 5/16	10 3/4	8 1/8	4 1/16	1 9/16	4 3/8	1 M 8 11/18
2 M	8 3/4	3 5/16	11	8 1/2	4 1/16	1 5/12	4 3/8	2 M 8 11/18
3 M	8 3/4	3 5/16	11	8 1/2	4 1/16	1 3/4	4 1/8	3 M 8 11/18
6 M	8 15/18	3 7/16	11 1/8	8 11/16	4 3/16	2 3/16	4 1/8	4 M 8 13/16
9 M	7 3/16	3 1/2	11 1/4	8 11/16	4 1/4	2 1/2	4 1/8	5 M 8 27/32
1 Year	7 1/4	3 9/16	11 1/4	8 3/4	4 5/16	2 11/16	4 1/8	6 M 9 1/8
2 Years	8	3 7/8						1 Year 9 1/4
3 Years	8 1/8	4 1/2						
4 Years	8 1/8	4 7/8						
5 Years	8 1/2	5 1/8						

Source Finance & Credit Corp (F.C.C.) Amman.

Arab Deposit Rates

	Saudi Riyal	Kuwait Dinar	Bahraini Dinar	U.A.E. Dirham
1 MTH	8 6/8 - 8 3/8	5 1/8 - 4 5/8	6 5/8 - 5 7/8	8 5/8 - 8 1/4
2 MTHS	8 3/4 - 8 1/2	5 1/8 - 4 5/8	6 5/8 - 5 7/8	8 5/8 - 8 1/4
3 MTHS	8 7/8 - 8 5/8	5 1/8 - 4 5/8	6 5/8 - 5 7/8	8 3/4 - 8 3/8
6 MTHS	7 1/4 - 7	5 1/8 - 4 5/8	6 5/8 - 5 7/8	8 7/8 - 8 1/2
1 Year	7 9/16 - 7 3/8	5 3/8 - 4 7/8	6 1/4 - 7 1/4	7 1/4 - 6 3/4

Source: Arab Bank L.T.D., O.B.U., Bahrain Spot 23.3.1988

Dollar - Gold

LONDON (AP) — Dollar rates in European Trading:

	Monday 21.3.88	Friday 18.3.88	Monday 14.3.88
OEM	1.6898	1.6950	1.5645
SFR	1.3970	1.4010	1.3693
FF	5.7440	5.7480	5.8375
DFL	1.8883	1.9010	1.8845
LIT	1.250.75	1.252.50	1.227.87
CAS	1.2470	1.2485	1.2577
YEN	127.35	128.35	127.23
C	1.8300	1.8235	1.8575
GOLD	443.50	443.20	441.00
SILVER	6.37	6.31	6.22

Exchange Rates

JD (File)

	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
S. Riyal	91.3	92.3	\$	335.7
L. Lire	0.84	0.88	£	812.1
S. Lire	8.3	7.1	DEM	198.2
L. Dinar	183	170	SFR	239.3
K. Dinar	1242	1252	FF	58.4
E. Pound	145	155	Yen(100)	282.4
UAE Dir	63.3	64.3	DFL	178.7
O. Riyal	84	95	SKR	65.1
O. Riyal	885	895	LK(100)	26.8
B. Dinar	905	915	BFC(10)	94.9

Corporate Scene

Co-Operative Bank

• Ratio analysis 41.8 per cent in other administrative costs.

On the revenue side, indicators showed the following: loan's interest 47.2 per cent, credit interest 47.3 per cent, commission 3.9 per cent and other revenues 1.6 per cent.

The bank's indicators of financial structure showed the following:

— financing resources: deposits and current accounts 46.4 per cent, external loans 31.1 per cent, Central Bank advances 13.2 per cent, share capital 4.1 per cent, and other 6.2 per cent.

— Utilization of financing resources: activities: loans 47.8 per cent, direct facilities 22.6 per cent, cash in hand and banks 18 per cent, fixed assets 0.2 per cent and other 10.7 per cent.

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Amman Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of 62 trading companies at the Amman Financial Market, listed in the following order: 1-9 companies which gained, 10-32 companies which lost, and 33-62 companies which had no change in the price of their shares.

	Opening	Closing	Change
1- Housing Bank	1.800	1.820	+ 0.020
2- Jo. Nat. Bank	2.440	2.460	+ 0.020
3- Jo. Inv. & Fin	1.880	1.880	+ 0.000
4- Universal Ins.	0.720	0.820	+ 0.100
5- Livestock & Poultry	0.740	0.750	+ 0.010
6- Jo. Press/Ad-Doustour	2.000	2.080	+ 0.080
7- Jo. Cement Fec	1.070	1.080	+ 0.010
8- Jo. Tanning	1.800	1.830	+ 0.030
9- Jo. Tobacco & Cig.	13.550	13.800	+ 0.250
10- Jo. Islamic Bank	1.770	1.740	- 0.030
11- Fin and Credit	0.580	0.550	- 0.030
12- Asarco, Inv. R.Es	0.430	0.420	- 0.010
13- Nat. Portfolio	0.830	0.820	- 0.010
14- Bank of Jordan	18.300	18.100	- 0.200
15- Al-Ahli Fin. Inv.	1.830	1.800	- 0.030
16- Arab Bank Ltd	114.000	12.800	- 1.100
17- Jo. Kuwait Bank	1.580	1.530	- 0.050
18- Jo. Fin House	1.150	1.180	+ 0.030
19- Dev. Fin. Fac. Inv.	0.810	0.800	- 0.010
20- Jo. Gulf Bank	1.200	1.180	- 0.020
21- Al-Quds Ins.	1.320	1.300	- 0.020
22- Jo. French Ins.	5.500	5.180	- 0.320
23- Ahle Net. Ins.	1.280	1.270	- 0.010
24- Dar Al-Sha'ab Press	0.410	0.400	- 0.010
25- Jo. Nat. Lines	0.870	0.840	- 0.030
26- Tal'iroq Eq. Hire	0.830	0.820	- 0.010
27- Pats Projects	0.880	0.880	+ 0.000
28- Jo. Gulf R.Es	0.330	0.320	- 0.010
29- Jo. Electricity	1.470	1.450	- 0.020
30- Gen. Inv.	1.330	1.320	- 0.010
31- Arab Paper Tr.Mfg.	0.370	0.380	+ 0.010
32- Jo. Oairies	1.030	1.020	- 0.010
33- General Mining	1.500	1.450	- 0.050
34- Arab Aluminium Ind.	1.890	1.840	- 0.050
35- Agro-Tr. Ind/Prod.	1.450	1.400	- 0.050
36- Nat. Steel	2.550	2.580	+ 0.030
37- Dar Al-Qaws	1.470	1.470	+ 0.000
38- Intermed. Petro-chem	1.470	1.450	- 0.020
39- Jo. Porcelain	1.080	1.050	- 0.030
40- Paper and Cardboard	3.180	3.150	- 0.030
41- Jo. Pipe Mfg	1.180	1.170	- 0.010
42- Lime and Silk Erick	0.280	0.240	- 0.040
43- Chem. Ind.	1.750	1.880	+ 0.130
44- Universal Chem.	1.840	1.890	+ 0.050
45- Al-Jalila	1.370	1.380	+ 0.010
46- Jimco/Matches Ind.	0.730	0.720	- 0.010
47- Spinning & Weaving	0.940	0.930	- 0.010
48- Jwico/Wood Ind.	1.330	1.270	- 0.060
49- Cables & Wires	1.010	0.990	- 0.020
50- Jo. Sulpho-chem.	3.080	2.990	- 0.090
51- Jo. Rock wool	0.670	0.640	- 0.030
52- Jo. Petroleum Ref.	7.100	7.070	- 0.030
53- Arab Pharm. Mfg.	2.100	2.080	- 0.020
54- Jo. Glass Fac.	1.020	1.010	- 0.010
55- Jo. Phos. Mines	2.250	2.200	- 0.050
56- Jo. Textile Fec.	4.350	4.300	- 0.050
57- Jo. Eq. Hire	0.770	—	—
58- Cairo-Amman Bank	30.000	—	—
59- Ind. Dev. Bank	1.340	—	—
60- Arab Ins.	0.380	—	—
61- Nat. Ind.	0.500	—	—
62- Darco Inv. & Housing	0.450	—	—

Money market

Gulf Currencies

S. Riyal	3.7500-10
K. Dinar	0.2750-50
B. Dinar	0.3780-20
O. Riyal	3.6300-20
Q. Riyal	0.3846-05
L. Lire	386-387
U.A.E. Dir	3.6720-35

Source: A.B.L., O.B.U., Bahrain

GOLD IN JORDAN

AMMAN (Star) — Prices on Tuesday, 22 March 1988, were as follows:

18 ct... JD 3.700 per gramme
21 ct... JD 4.300 per gramme
24 ct... JD 5.400 per gramme

One Kilogramme (9999) JD 4,985,000

Ounces... JD 188,000 (10 c.m.x 31 gramme)

Reshad Pound... JD 31,500 (Seven gramme)

Sterling Pound... JD 36,000 (Eight gramme)

Source: Yousef Abu Sere, Jewellers, Amman.

Gold in Europe

LONDON (AP) — Gold prices limited in Europe, assisted by a big order in Zurich, firmed to come from the Middle East. Late gold prices are as follows (in U.S. dollar per ounce):

London	448.50 bid
Zurich	450.50 bid
Hong Kong	448.25 bid

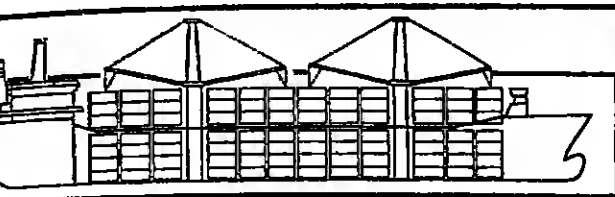
New York Exchange

NEW YORK (AP) — New York closing prices as of 3:00 p.m. EST (200 GMT), as gathered by First American Bank of New York on 21 March 1988, prices are quoted in dollar terms and currencies by name of their countries: Jordan 2,9790, Kuwait 3,6300, Lebanon 0.00273, Saudi Arabia 0.2888, UAE 0.2723, Egypt 0.4474, Fergent, Austr 0.1881, Australia 0.7350, Austria 0.0841, Belgium 0.0283, Brazil 0.0093, Britain 1.8290, Canada 0.8008, Chile 0.0040, Colombia 0.0038, Denmark 0.1542, Ecuador 0.003226, Finland 0.2449, France 0.1741, Greece 0.0073, Hong Kong 0.1281, India 0.767, Indonesia 0.000901, Ireland 1.8835, Italy 0.000799, Japan 0.007971, Mexico 0.000436, New Zealand 0.6937, Norway 0.1574, Pakistan 0.0599, Peru 0.0303, Philippines 0.0476, Portugal 0.00722, Singapore 0.4982, S. Korea 0.001335, S. Africa 0.4885, Spain 0.1733, Switzerland 0.7161, Turkey 0.000833, Uruguay 0.0036, Venezuela 0.286, W. Germany 0.5915, Yugoslavia 0.000781.

Kuwait Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of the stock closing prices at Kuwait Financial Market as quoted by Al-Arba' daily on 21 March 1988, compared with the previous closing:

Kwt Net. Bank	0.890	+ 0.020
Gulf Bank	0.350	Unchanged
Comm. Bank	0.250	Unchanged
Ahl Bank	0.305	Unchanged
Basra Bank	0.250	Unchanged
Kwt. House of Fin.	0.475	+ 0.005
Kwt. Int. Inv.	0.180	+ 0.008
Inv. Pearl Kwt.	0.108	Unchanged
Unl. R.Es.	0.118	- 0.002
Com. Mkt. Cmpx	0.020	Unchanged
Mobile/Tele.	0.385	+ 0.015
Kwt. Computer	0.188	Unchangeable
Kwt. Foods	0.300	- 0.020
• Non — Kuwait Companies		
First Gulf Bank	0.820	- 0.010
Bahrain Int. Bank	0.068	- 0.001
Bahrain & M.E. Bank	0.047	+ 0.001
Arab Inv.	0.040	Unchanged
Bahrain Group	0.093	+ 0.001



vessels calling on Aqaba Port

Amin Kaware & Sons Co Red Sea Shipping Agency

SERVING AREA	NAME OF LINE	NAME OF VESSEL	ARRIVAL DATE
A- Romania (Conv.)	Navrom	Hatag	8-3-88
B- Black Sea (RO-RO)	SDP	Reutov	2-3-88
		Tanya Karlinsky	18-3-88
		Ruzhany	27-3-88
C- Australia (Cont. + RO-RO)	Baltic	Sk. Zalk	11-3-88
		A. Goro	7-4-88
		Komson	27-4-88
D- Yugoslavia + Medit.	Jadranske	A. Tradar	11-3-88
		Nodilo	16-3-88
		Pharos	7-4-88
E- Far East (Conv. + Cont.)	PIL	Kota Express	22-3-88
		Kota Mullers	5-4-88
		Gangcheng	13-4-88
		Kole	28-4-88
		Kota Jaya	28-4-88
F- GOR + North + Valencia Europe (Container)	D.S.R.	Ronnaburg	14-3-88
		Koelplisse	15-3-88
		S. Jaehn	9-4-88
		Pritzwalk	28-4-88
G- Europe (RO-RO)	Huel	Huel Tribute	13-3-88
		Huel Trapper	28-3-88
		Huel Margarita	15-4-88
		Huel Traveler	8-5-88
H- Eastern Europe (Conv. + Cont.)	POL	Zygmunt Biary	20-3-88
		Zygmunt Wil Weza	28-3-88
I- Brazil (RO-RO + Conv.)	Kommar	Emden	8-3-88
J- North America (Conv. + Cont.)	Oasie	Liberty	T.S.
	Confio	Confio	T.S.

Arab Containers Services Co.

— R.M.S. Stephan J. Voyage No. 43, departing Venice 21 March 1988, Ravenna 22 March 1988, arriving Aqaba 3 April 1988.

— R.M.S. Laquna, Voyage No. 44, departing Venice 28 March 1988, Ravenna 30 March 1988, arriving Aqaba 9 April 1988.

— R.M.S. Stephan J. Voyage No. 45, departing Italy 23 April 1988, arriving Aqaba 2 May 1988.

— R.M.S. Laquna, Voyage No. 46, departing Italy 3 May 1988, arriving Aqaba 13 May 1988.

— Thames, Capitan Sea, Voyage No. 5, departing Brazilian ports, arriving Aqaba 17 April 1988.

— Thames, Trident Quak, Voyage No. 4, departing Brazilian ports, arriving Aqaba 27 March 1988.

— Thames, Trident Eagle, Voyage No. 5, departing Brazilian ports, arriving Aqaba 15 May 1988.

— TBN, Voyage No. 7, arriving Aqaba June.

Jordan National Lines

— AL-KARAMEH III, VOY NO. 18019/0/48, in Aqaba 21 March 1988, 31 March 1988, Dates: R/V 08.02-31.03; SB 22.02-31.03. Duration: R/V 66 days; SB 89 days.

— HITTEEN, in Aqaba 23 April, 3 May 1988, Dates: R/V 27.02 - 03.06 SB 28.03 - 03.05. Duration: R/V 98 days; SB 37 days.

— EFDM JUNIOR II, in Aqaba 13 May, 23 May 1988, Dates: R/V 04.04 - 23.05; SB 18.04 - 23.05. Duration: R/V 50 days; SB 36 days.

The above three vessels are enroute Suez Canal: (Al-Karamah III) discharging in Bremen; 21.02.88; HITAN discharging Nordenham 23.03.88; 27.03.88; Efdm Junior II discharging Taragona 12.04.88, 13.04.88; Antwerp; Bremen; Sheerness, Suez Canal and finally Aqaba.

Arab Shipping Co

AMMAN (Star) — The Arab Shipping Co. has announced in Ad-Dustour daily, on 15 March 1988, that the Suez Canal vessels schedule is as follows:

— S.D. LEORA 034, arriving Aqaba 16 April 1988.

— S.D. GALIA 134, arriving Aqaba 18 May 1988.

The above two vessels are enroute Japan ports, Hong Kong, South Korea, Bangkok, Singapore and finally Aqaba, LEDRA departing Japan 24 March, GALIA departing Japan 23 April 1988.

Job Market-place

• A large Saudi establishment in Saudi Arabia seeks qualified sales people: 1) sales representatives to work in various areas of Saudi Arabia — possess qualifications in dealing with pharmacies and supermarkets — hold a driving licence; 2) sales managers — university degree and experience; less than 40 years of age — hold driving licence. Interested applicants may contact Tawfiq Sattah. Tel. 843758.

• Legal consultant wanted. Degree in law and five years experience in commercial law. Fluent in English and Arabic. Applications sent to the following address: Kuwait Petroleum Co., Employment Division/Ahmedi, Kuwait, Ahmed 81008.

• A Saudi publishing house has a vacancy within the following qualifications: five years experience in publishing, printing and distributing books, fluent in Arabic and English — holds a valid licence — not over 30 years of age. Resumes sent to P.O. Box 230054 Amman and or P.O. Box 1881 Riyadh 11441, alt. general manager.

• The National Company tor

Co-operative insurance in Saudi Arabia seeks the following: 1) manager internal audit. Qualifications: holds CAP or CA with 5 subsequent years of internal audit experience, two of which should be in insurance-working knowledge in EDP's, essentially fluent in Arabic and English; 2) analyst/programmer, programmer/P.C. operator, system analyst, personnel clerk, purchaser inventory, translator (Arabic/English), 3) executive secretaries, (2) Arabic/English typists, 3) accountants (insurance, reinsurance), marketing clerk, 3) underwriting clerks, insurance clerk. Candidates should have the following qualifications: Bachelor's degree or equivalent, minimum 5 to 9 years of relevant experience — good ability in English-insurance knowledge — ability to analyze and solve technical problems. Resumes for the first position sent to general manager, P.O. Box 88858, Riyadh 11632, Saudi Arabia. For the other 20 positions: assistant general manager and human resources, P.O. Box 88968, Riyadh 11632, Saudi Arabia.

• A Refrigeration Contractor in Saudi Arabia requires a sales engineer in the field of air conditioning and refrigeration with five years experience — ability in English-basic engineering degree preferred. Write: Personnel Manager, P.O. Box 18904, Jeddah 21474 Saudi Arabia.

• The National Quarries Co. requires an explosives expert — required from the Royal Engineering Corps — experienced in quarry explosives. Write: P.O. Box 5315 Amman. Tel. 841961.

• A Saudi national co. requires the following: 1) project manager — S.Sc degree in electrical or mechanical engineering — ten years experience — fluent in English — preferred to have worked with Saudi projects. 2) Catering manager — diploma degree minimum in catering or hotel management — six years experience — fluent in English — knowledge in Arab and Western food menus. Applications with documents sent to: Saudi Arabia, Al-Jubail Industrial Estate, P.O. Box 10042, Post Code 31861.

Foreign companies

AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of international firms, with a multitude of specialists, wishing to establish export &



New Delhi, India — Screaming Tibetan — A young Tibetan monk shouts anti-Chinese slogans as Indian policemen resorted to Lathi charging to stop the procession of Tibetan protesters before the parliament. The protest was prompted by the unrest in Lhasa where Tibetans feared religious interference by the majority Han Chinese in China.



Bangkok, Thailand — Cult suicide — Police investigate the bodies of a six-member family in an apparent cult suicide hanging. A note written in an ancient Cambodian language was left by a 35-year-old construction worker who claimed his family committed suicide to "meet our god". The victims were two wives, a son and two daughters.

News in pictures

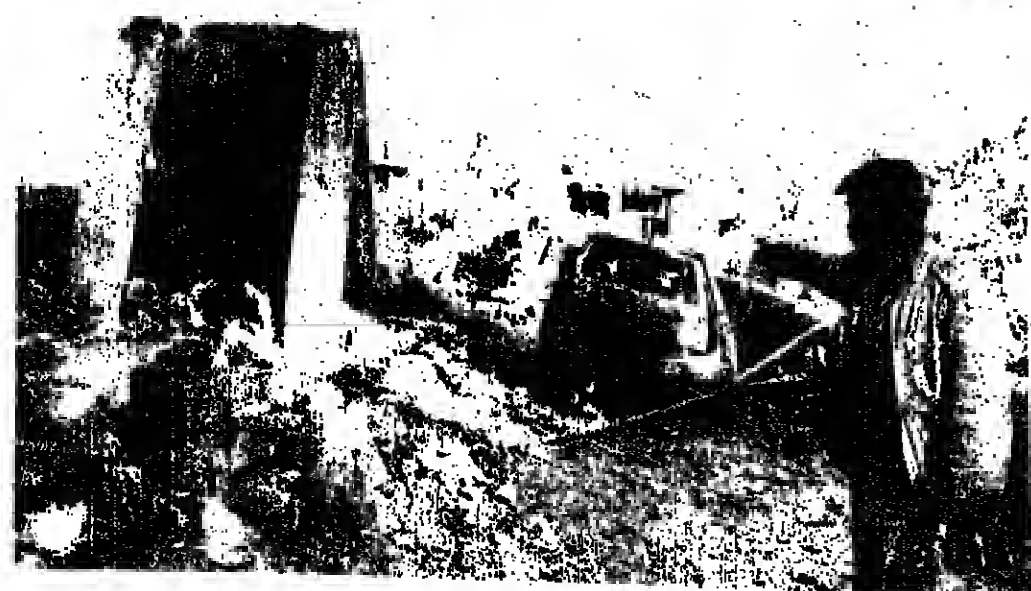
Acknowledgement to the AP

Anton, Austria — Rescue workers carry away the body of an unidentified victim after an avalanche hit the Austria skiing resort of St. Anton/Arlberg. Six people were killed in the disaster.



Tel Aviv — A call for peace — Members of left wing parties carrying Israeli flags and banners urging Premier Shamir to accept the US peace initiative. The approximately 200,000 demonstrators gathered in front of Tel Aviv's city hall, one day before Shamir was scheduled to fly to Washington for crucial talks with American leaders.

Sidon, Lebanon-Israeli air raid — An officer inspects a Palestinian base which was collapsed by Israeli war plane attacks on 12 March. In the aftermath of the ten-minute air raid, on the outskirts of Sidon, one was killed and eight others wounded.



Geometric shapes dominate Pallard's work

Paliard — master of light and colour

By Frida Mdanat
Special to The Star

RESIDING IN Aix-en-Provence where some of the old masters lived, painted, and were inspired, Olivia Pallard was bound to lead herself on their output and to be influenced by them, following in their directions.

Half-way between figurative and impressionist, her works are influenced by Cezanne, one of the great French painters of the modern movement, who was a forerunner of the cubist movement and other geometric art styles of the 20th century.

By treating nature in terms of the basic shapes of cylinder, sphere and cone, he presented natural forms in terms of their simplest and broadest dimensions. He replaced them with geometric constructions.

Pallard's work too, "led by the art family she belongs to" is dominated by geometric shapes. She also gives an architectural dimension to her works. She reduces natural objects to geometric abstractions, saying that this helps her organize her chaos and structure her work.

There is little reference to the full optic range of nature in her works. Truth for her is not photographic, or the truth of impressionism; rather it is a personal interpretation of what she sees, with emphasis on colour and its optic sensations.

A painting which for the viewer looks like an abstraction of shapes could be a corner of the back of her house. Another which resembles an aerial view of vegetation would be a section of her garden, and what appears

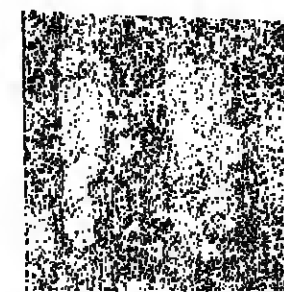
to be an accumulation of brown colour and brush is a tree.

The warm colours which add volume and depth to her motifs are fine combinations of green, violet and yellow, greys with browns and greens with browns.

Pallard, who has a well-established relation with colour, says, "You must know the power of colour on the body and how to use it to make an effect on the senses."

She believes that "we cannot live without colour," that colour is very important in our lives. Walking in a street full of colourful shops is a joy to the heart, she says.

She works hard to reach the appropriate combinations of colour to serve her purpose and studies carefully how light chan-



Olivia Pallard

ges and affects colours. In her paintings she manages to make even the dark colours glow with light, and it is once again this light which seems to make the colours interact harmoniously.

Her exhibition includes 35 oil, gouache and water colours depicting her home, garden and swimming pool.

Other than a few abstract works the exhibition is a personal interpretation of her surroundings which, she says, "are always in the back of my mind." She does not need to copy from them directly because they are so familiar, which lends imagination to what is real.

Pallard is here in Jordan for one month, during which she is conducting a workshop at the French school on the theory of colour and the affect of light on colour.

"I am always looking for creative energy," she says, when asked why she has come to Jordan. Then speaking yet again of artistic inspiration as a kind of nourishment, she notes that an artist needs, from time to time, to break out of the solitude essential for creativity to find new sources of "food."

She is also curious to know how her art will be viewed and understood in other countries, and how universal the language of her colours can be.

Pallard studied Fine Arts in Brussels and Aix-en-Provence and her art has been featured in the United States, Sweden, Greece and France. After Armenian Pallard will go to Syria where she will again exhibit her works.

The exhibition, at the Alia Art Gallery, continues until 28 March.

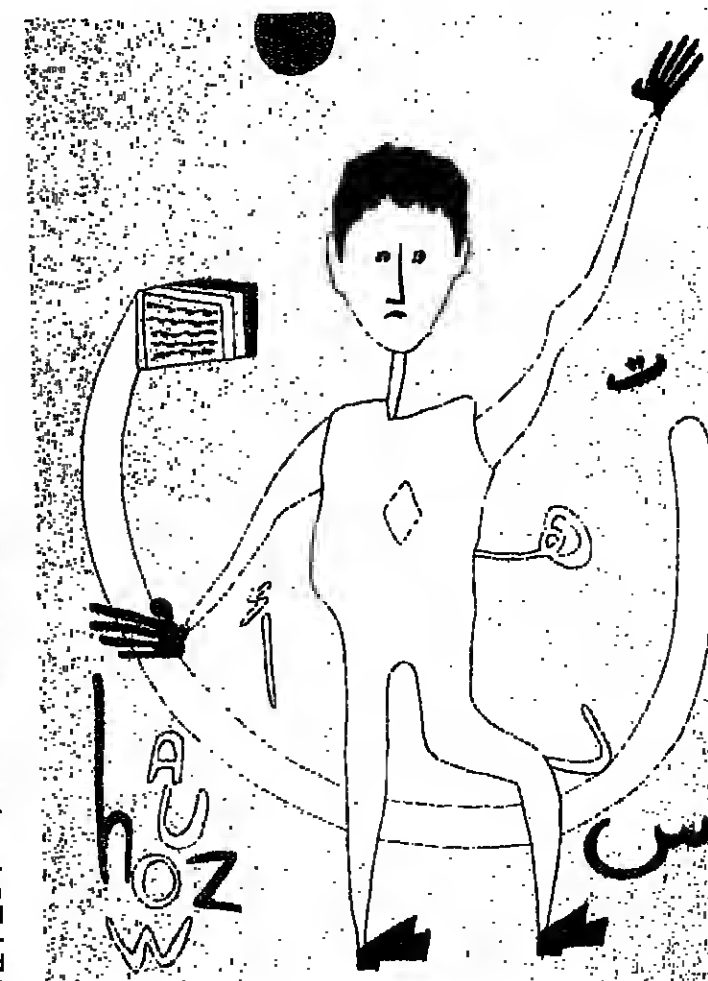
Book show gives wide choice

By Margarette Hall
Special to The Star

ONE OF the largest exhibitions ever in Jordan on children's books and educational games was opened Wednesday by Her Majesty Queen Noor. This five-day festival at the Chamber of Commerce held a symposium by the National Association of Child Education, a branch of the Noor El-Hussein Foundation. It discussed the different branches of literature, creative writing, and principles of encouraging children to be creative.

The exhibit is divided into sections according to your child's age. On display are books and periodicals concerning the free imagination, identification and pre-school periods. Majdoleen Khalef is responsible for the latter section. She has been collecting kindergarten books for the last two years from 13 countries both Arab and foreign.

More than 300 of her books are displayed and they concentrate on teaching your child fundamental concepts. For instance, the sense of smell is



Poster by artist Ahmad Na'wash celebrates Library Week

developed through her books by images which your child can scratch and smell. Thus he is taught to associate the image with the smell. Some of these books are a bonus for mothers

since they are washable, made out of cloth or plastic. Thus you will not have to keep a sharp eye whenever your child is handling a book.

Another section which you will

find interesting is the computer education section. The purpose of this is for your child to learn via computer.

What makes this exhibit worth while is that most if not all of the books and toys are sold at a discount of 50% and less. Riyad Ibrahim, who is in charge of the sales department, says that a lot of the material is being shown in Jordan for the first time. Even though there is a tax of more than 65% on all toys, the show is offering very reasonable prices. He adds that a lot of books and games in Jordan are sold at unreasonably high prices.

The objective of having such an exhibit is to give everyone the chance to see the books and to be able to afford educational matter for their children.

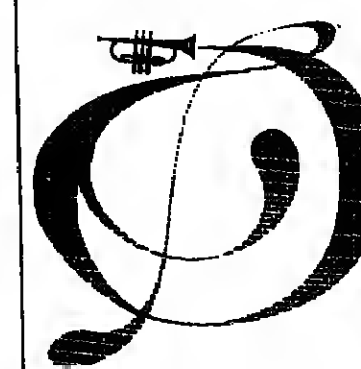
Thousands of Arabic and English books are being shown, and a certain percentage of the proceeds will go to the Noor El-Hussein Foundation for building a library.

The department of Libraries, Documentation, and National Archives is managing this exhibit. Director General Dr Ahmad Shehna says that it is his department's task to give citizens confidence in books. This show has many advantages for people since it facilitates obtaining books. Another advantage is that it is offering people who complain of high prices very reasonable ones. He says that he hopes to make parents and teachers more aware of the child education materials that can be found in Jordan.

After this show is over, the remaining books, toys and tools

will be exhibited at the Islamic Community College in April as part of the annual National Book Week Festival. An intensive programme will be carried out at that time on reading and libraries.

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Window On the Philippines

President Aquino to implement CARP

President Corason Aquino spoke on the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) on 21 March before the National Federation of Sugar Planters, saying, "we will have to enforce this law, we will not allow anybody to take up arms against the government because of CARP." President Aquino added that gradual implementation of agrarian reform is "ideal" but while "circumstances are needed, so is speed." She stressed that CARP is not just an economic programme but an article of faith in the responsiveness of democracy to the wants of the people.

World Bank to extend US \$150million soft loans

Philippine Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme said on 21 March the World Bank agreed in principle to allocate some US \$150 million in soft loans to support government corporate sector but decided to defer release of US \$100 million second portion of the US \$300 million economic recovery loan until the Philippine Government agrees to lift import controls on 635 more items on top of 1,232 products included in the import liberalization programme drawn up in 1986.

Secretary Jayme said delay in WB's release of US \$100 million economic recovery loan would likewise delay another US \$100 million second portion of Japan Export Import Bank-sponsored US \$300 million economic recovery loan.

He said government negotiations with WB for the release of US \$150 million public corporate sector loan began on 23 March in Washington, D.C. He explained that WB loan would support an on-going reform programme for public corporate sector, specifically

major government-owned or controlled corporations.

Meanwhile, Secretary Jayme reported that four of Philippines' biggest creditors have still to finalise before 31 March deadline rescheduling plans for their loan exposures. However Mr Jayme is optimistic that Japan, US, Finland and Netherlands will conclude a rescheduling agreement on or before the deadline.

The Philippines wants zero to three per cent interest but Japan and the United States want to charge rates of about 6.87 per cent. Ten members of the Paris Club have concluded restructuring agreements with the Philippines: West Germany, Denmark, Austria, Canada, Spain, Belgium, Italy, France, UK, and Switzerland. Belgium gave the most generous terms at zero interest rate with a 30-year repayment period and 10 years grace. Others extended zero to three per cent interest, 10 years repayment and a five-year grace period.

Rates of treasury bills up

Rates of all maturities of treasury bills rose beyond normal range during the 18-March auction, with 364-day bills peaking at a record high of 16.35 per cent average. Despite total tenders reaching pesos 10.2 billion, award reached only pesos 5.7 billion, in view of undersubscription for 91-day series in terms of competitive tenders from accredited dealers.

World bank supports modernization of industries

The Philippine Government, together with the private sector, and the World Bank has begun preliminary discussions on loans to support the restructuring and modernization of textiles, cement, pulp and paper and



Ambassador Juan V. Saez poses with some officers of the Arab Women Graduate Club (AWGC) during the Philippine Evening at Jarsulem Hotel on 12 March 1988.

other industries. No estimates for total loan to be negotiated have been disclosed yet, but the figure for textile industry will be US \$500 million to support a 10-year rehabilitation and modernization programme.

Meanwhile, Secretary of Trade and Industry Jose Concepcion, Jr., said import liberalization programme prescribed by the World Bank takes back seat to the Government's primary objective of industrialization. He said studies are being conducted on about 52 industries to ensure that economic policies are appropriate and to avoid recurrence of inadequate policies in the past which rendered these industries inefficient.

Peso-U.S. dollar rate

The Philippine Peso-U.S. dollar reference rate improved to pesos 21.026 to U.S. dollar 1.00 from pesos 21.05.

U.S. bases for Americans not Filipinos

Philippine Secretary of Foreign Affairs Reul S. Manglapus

said on 16 March that the consensus of the committee reviewing the Philippine-United States Military Bases Agreement is that Philippines is not being paid adequately and that the present annual compensation package "compares unfavourably" with those of other countries.

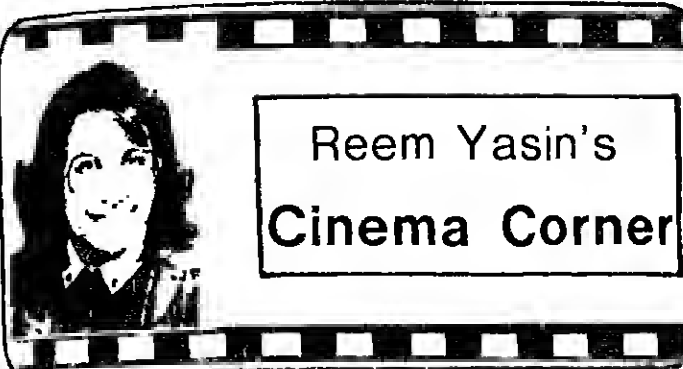
Secretary Manglapus, who heads the committee, told reporters after meeting with Philippine President Corason Aquino, "the United States bases are really not physically and directly relevant to our internal defence. The bases are not really here for us. They are here for the United States."

Earlier during a press interview he said, "the presence of these facilities here is obviously an irritant because they generate unpleasant debates and even polarization among our people. Because of the emotional and political impact of these bases, we are paying a very high price, not quantifiable in dollars and cents. We are the only country in the world that ever was a major colony of the United

States. The continued military presence of the United States here creates problems that are more acute than the presence of the United States in Europe. We have problems here of identity,

of the continuation of the mentality of dependence which the Germans, the Italians, and the Greeks don't have in relation to the United States because they were never a colony. So, the presence of the United States bases here is a far more emotional end far more divisive issue to us than it is to anyone."

In a separate development, the Philippine Secretary of Justice Sedfrey Ordoñez, said that the Philippine panel will press for extradition the treaty with the United States in the coming review of the Philippine-United States Military Bases Agreement, stressing that a treaty on mutual assistance on criminal matters with the United States is needed to allow Philippine authorities to go after accused American servicemen who leave the Philippines.



Reem Yasin's Cinema Corner

Peggy Sue Got Married

IT IS not very often that film buffs in Amman get the chance to see a reasonably good film at the local cinemas. Last week was one of the pleasurable exceptions when "Peggy Sue Got Married" was shown in town. This delightful film by Francis Coppola was a nominee at the 1987 Academy Awards ceremony.

Peggy Sue is brilliantly played by the rapidly rising star Kathleen Turner whose debut on the screen in "Body Heat" made quite a stir. Her role in Coppola's nostalgic romance shows yet another facet of her great versatility as an actress, possessing nothing in common with her previous roles whether as femme fatale in "Body Heat", as mousetrap and drab novella in "Romancing the Stone" or as Mella hit-woman in "Prizzi's Honour".

Turner's role as Peggy Sue is that of a mother of two teen-aged children who has more than twenty year old marriage heading for a divorce. Her husband Charlie (Nicholas Cage) was her high-school sweetheart, and (like his wife) had never dated anyone else before marriage. He has ended up by blaming her for everything he has missed out on. The underlying question in the film is whether Peggy Sue should reconcile with her husband or go ahead with the divorce — a question that is left unresolved.

Though the basic idea in the film may be corny or commonplace, Coppola directs it with flair and originality through a dream sequence. In fact the whole film is a "travel-back-in-time" movie, conducted with the director's characteristic romance, finesse, and visual artistry.

The film opens with Peggy Sue getting ready for the twenty-fifth reunion of her high school class of 1960. Dressed up for the part in her old graduation dress she is crowned "girl of the year". Overwhelmed with emotion she faints and collapses, and from then on she starts her journey back in time, finding herself a bewildered teenager, reliving her past but this time with the conscious knowledge on what the future holds in store for her and for her friends. But is Peggy Sue going to relive her life along the same line or is she going to avoid, at least, some of the major mistakes?

Simple though the idea may be, the picture is by no means a naïveté one. Quite a sophisticated and stylish film, "Peggy Sue Got Married" is a delightful comedy, with a witty and literate script. It is not only the racy dialogue that is funny but the predicaments of the characters themselves that elevate it into genuine situation comedy.

This is all set in a nostalgic period atmosphere of the late fifties-early sixties, with impeccable regard to detail in fashion, cars, music and even jargon. In fact the whole film is a trip down memory lane not only for its heroine but to anybody for whom that particular period rings a bell.

With all its romance and nostalgia, its tenderness and wit, its veracity and originality of direction, the film has an underlying seriousness touching as it does the basic human issues of relationships, adjustment and compromise. Everything is superbly blended together with the "seemingly" effortless skill that makes Coppola such a master.

Top Ten in the US

1. Never Gonna Give You Up — Rick Astley
2. I Get Weak — Belinda Carlisle
3. Father Figure — George Michael
4. Men In The Mirror — Michael Jackson
5. Endless Summer Nights — Richard Marx
6. She's Like The Wind — Patrick Swayze and Wendy Fraser
7. Out of the Blue — Debbie Gibson
8. Just Like Paradise — David Lee Roth
9. I Want Her — Keith Sweat
10. Get Outta My Dreams, Get Into My Car — Billy Ocean

Story of Writing Contest

Week 7 questions: the study of handwriting is called graphology; Gothic script survived longest in Germany; the Arabic mark which resembles a "w" is called "shadda".

Week 7 winners can pick up their prizes at the University Bookshop in Jebel Weibden.

Pen sets have been won by: Christine Mengo, Jane Beder, Grace Brown, Abdullah Al-Jammal, Bryen Debbour and Bassem Nasir.

Books on the Story of Writing go to: Sana Ishteyeh, K.M.S. Dhermasene, Nebih Elshaykh, Belal Hemzeh, Meter Seger and Lena Rawashdeh.

All entries are being kept for the drawing of the Grand Prize, a Duofold Centennial Pen Set, by Parker — to be announced next week.

representatives. Write: 950388 Amman.

Service Master Co. requires nutrition specialists (Jordanian nationals). A degree (Bachelor) in nutrition is required. Refer to Personnel Administrator, Al-Husseini Medical City.

A community junior college in Amman requires a college dean — Ph.D. and two years experience are required. Call 810171.

Univarsel Technical Services Co. requires: 1) production manager with ten years experience in press-printing; 2) sales manager with five years experience in print-marketing. Write to: 140566, Bayader Wadi Essair.

University of Yarmouk requires teaching staff, holders of Ph.D. in education, teaching specialties: education technology - English language - Social studies - Mathematics. Two years experience is required. Closing date: 1 May 1988.

cal bills of quantities. Good command of English. Call 878482.

School of Baccalaureate requires a biology teacher. Experience in teaching biology (English & Arabic) is required. Ability to teach I.G.C.S.E. which is similar to G.C.E. and International Baccalaureate. Call 845572. Closing date: 27 March 1988.

The Jordan Sulphochemicals Co. requires a chemical analyst (Jordanian national). Applications submitted at the Co's offices in Zarga/Wadi Al-Uah, Tel 941434, 941435. (Required degree: Bachelor in chemistry).

Agricultural Engineers wanted. Jordanian national; Ability in English. Write to P.O. Box 925 055 Amman.

Pharmaceutical warehouse requires sales representatives, and medical promotion

Job Searchers

Health Inspector wanted by UNRWA-Quelifications: high-school three years experience in health inspection or a three-month training course-one year's experience in health inspection is preferred-ability in Arabic and English.

Applications submitted to Personnel Administration at UNRWA's headquarters (across from Rasheed Tulal School, adjacent to the Arab College. Closing date: 7 April 1988.

Jordanian national with qualification in typing (Arabic & English) needed, write to P.O. Box 17002 Amman.

Secretary needed, fluency in English, typing in Arabic and English and telefax experience. Call 649775 or contact: office No 513, Jawharat Al-Quds Bld/Abdall.

Quantity surveyors required (short term). Capability of taking off mechanical and electrical

Wanted

A large establishment requires offices and a warehouse in one building. - Area: 400 sq.meters and 100 sq.meters respectively. Premises required in Sports City area, or Mecca Str. area. Building should have a parking lot. Call 894097.

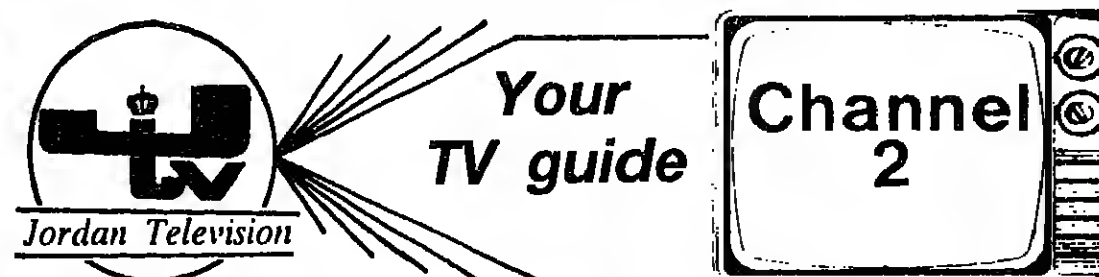
Three-apartment building (detached). area: 200 sq. metres each. Garden and parking lot. Write to P.O. Box 92164B.

For Sale

The Free Zones Corp. has announced the sale of supplies (second hand) and new (unused) assembly belts (wooden conveyors and intermodal 138). Contact: Supplies Division, Third Circle, Jebel Amman, adjacent to Khalid's Hospital. Bond: 10 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 9 April 1988.

Three-bedroom apartment for sale. Area: 185 sq. metres. Location: University Str. across from Golden Pasocok Warehouse. Call: 722382.

Local classified



Your
TV guide

Channel
2



Peter Ustinov tackles a baffling mystery as Hercule Poirot Thursday night in "Murder in Three Acts"

French Programmes

Saturday
6:45 Florence ou la vie de chateau. Florence runs into conflict with two inspectors.
7:00 The News in French
7:15 Un DB de Plus, this week's guest: Jean Luc Lahaye
Sunday
6:00 Rue Carnot, a drama series.
6:30 L'ecole des Fans. This week's guest: Girard Cusi
7:00 The News in French
7:15 The 10th International Festival of Circus in Paris. This episode featuring: Poland and France
Monday
6:00 A documentary about the annual carnival of the Swiss town of Biel.
7:00 The News in French
7:15 The weekly sports magazine.
Tuesday
6:00 French Film: "La montre du Doute" — Each year in February at the full moon there are mysterious murders. Will it happen again?
7:00 The News in French.
7:15 Un DB de Plus: this episode's guest: Michele Torr
Wednesday
6:30 Champs Elysees: celebrating the Eiffel Tower's 100th birthday.
7:00 The News in French
7:15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie, a local magazine produced and presented by Saleh Medil.
Thursday
6:00 Rue Carnot, a drama series.
6:30 La Chance aux Chances.
7:00 The News in French.
7:15 French Varieties.
Friday
5:30 Les 5 Dernieres minutes: Fela mol un cygne.
7:00 The News in French.
7:15 Un DB de Plus: with guest: Richard Gotscher

English Programmes

Saturday
8:30 Yes, Prime Minister — a new series
9:00 Saturday Variety Show
10:20 Feature Film: "All the Kind Strangers" — a tale of quiet terror in a secluded farmhouse.
Sunday
8:30 My Husband and I, a British comedy series
9:10 Costeau Adventure in the Amazon
10:20 Secret Army. "The Execution"
Monday
8:30 Are You Being Served?
9:10 Rags to Riches
10:20 Feature Film: "A Star is Born" — the 1937 classic starring Janet Gaynor and Frederick March
Tuesday
8:30 No Place Like Home

BBC World Service Highlights

Tech Talk

George Mcpherson starts off a new series of Tech Talk with two enterprising technical achievements. He visits Charing Cross station where they are pile driving 38 metre deep holes under the station in preparation for a new office block. All this will be achieved without disrupting the train services. Also in the programme: how does an articulated lorry become a goods train? Sat. 23:01, Tue 10:15 and Fri. 05:15.

The Wondrous Cross

Beginning on Palm Sunday and on each of the days during Holy Week BBC World Service is broadcasting a series of meditations in words and music. Each reflects on one of the great events of Christ's last week on earth and is introduced by a leading church musician. Daily from 27 March at 7:30 and 13:15.

Why do the nationals so furiously rage together?

The title for this week's short story is a line from Handel's Messiah. The author, Marjorie Blum, was born in South Africa. Her story is about a young white musician in South Africa who organizes a mixed race concert and the brilliant black singer who is the star attraction. Sun. 12:01.

Six Cities: Lagos

The ABC's West Africa correspondent Elizabeth Blunt reports from Nigeria's metropolis, considered to be the region's greatest city, despite its appalling state on a string of swampy islands. The city is alive with teeming markets, street parties and pulsating music. All of this in the shadow of tall office blocks and surrounded by crowded expressways. Mon. 8:30, 12:01, and 17:15.

People & events

● Brian Empringham, a senior BBC announcer was here lately on a duty tour during which he met with Jordan Radio and Television broadcasters and news readers and talked to them about the various aspects of microphone presentation and studio techniques.

His visit was initially planned by the BBC to include Jordan and Egypt but was later extended upon an invitation by Minister of Information Hani Khasawneh and JTV Director General Nasouh Al-Majali. He was hosted by the International Relations and Training Department (IRTD) whose Director Lina Gress made the Star's interview with him possible, since he had an extremely packed schedule during his brief stay. In addition to the training sessions he conducted with Radio and TV readers and announcers the IRTD planned his tours around the Kingdom's tourist sites and meetings with Jordanian dignitaries and officials. "I was overwhelmed by the warm hospitality of everybody," he said.

Empringham, who joined the BBC in 1964 where he worked in different departments and presented a variety of programmes, including sports, music and news, said that training is vital for both beginners and experienced readers alike. Those with long experience, "tend to get into bad habits and they need someone to evaluate with objectivity their performance and to make them stop and think of what they are doing."

Jordanian announcers, he

longer they spend preparing their material the more involved they get in it, which is bound to make them more interested and ultimately interest their viewers and listeners.

This, he explained, helps them vary their intonation, pace and stressing points according to the nature of the news they are reading. An announcer talking about a disaster somewhere in the world must have compassion in his voice, he pointed out.

For BBC listeners in Jordan complaining of distorted transmission Empringham wished to apologize for this temporary failure due to maintenance work on 639 until the end of April. When this frequency is operative again the transmission will be transferred to 1323. He promised that BBC is trying to get them back to normal as soon as possible.

● Yousef and Newel Abbassi gave a dinner and dance for their son Ghalib who got a PhD in engineering from the United States. The dinner was held at the Plaza Hotel last week with more than 200 guests. Among those invited were Jordanian lawyer Jalal Abbassi, and his



Veteran JTV programme producer and host Lina Gress

● The Finnish Worlds Affairs Council and the Jordanian World Affairs Council held a discussion on the situation in the Middle East, especially the latest uprising in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, last week. Followed by a dinner at the InterContinental Hotel. Present at the discussion were: Boufros Salah, Dr. Adawiyeh Alami and Dr. Mouhammed Abd-Rabbouh Badawi. Present at the dinner were Mahmoud El-Sherif, Chairman of the Board, Jordan Press and Publication Company and Mrs. Leyla Sherat.



Artist Munira Al-Tunisia exhibits her work at the Housing Bank this month, along with that of Mohamed Boile.

● Usame Jowadat She'aha'a, a private businessman gave a luncheon party for the British Ambassador Tony Reeve, also Vice-President of Jordan-British Society, at his branch in Jordan Valley last Friday. Among those present were Senator Amer Khammash, ex-president of the society and his wife Um-Mazen, Dr. Fou'ed Kfent the present president and his wife Um-Hisham, Mr. and Mrs. Raleb Wazem, Mr. and Mrs. Ahmad Arabi, Mr. and Mrs. Taher Naaser-Al-Dash, Mr. and Mrs. Zuhair Shahr, and Mr. and Mrs. Tala, manager of the British Council in Amman. Hosting the lunch for Mr. She'aha'a was his sister Najwa.

● The Amman Hash House, Herriera organized a train ride last Thursday in conjunction with Alla Galsway Hotel. The train left from Mehat station in Marak at approximately 10:30 a.m. and arrived at Za'ara station where the passengers were met by the Royal Jordanian buses, which took them to Alla Galsway Hotel for lunch. Of the many passengers on the train were Hash Grand Master Palle Naladonn and his wife Christina, the AL King Hussein Medical Centre group which included John Lyons, Paul Meek, Steve Gritten, Stan Reese, Bob Ross and the McGregors, the Role, Boyce group represented by Andy, Seville, Nick and Kelly Brightwell, John Gatt and family, the ERICSON group led by Len Fitzman, the Swedish group led by Palle Naladonn, Brian and Margaret Curtis. Also on the trip were a party from Azrak involved in the construction of the Azrak-Ajaba road led by Harry Mulderhall. Passengers were returned to Mehat station at the end of the day.

● The Egyptian community's monthly dinner took place last week at the Tyche Hotel, and featured a play by Redwan for entertainment. From the Egyptian embassy came Hilmi and Mirvat Badir and Tiba and Wajih Hamdi. Other guests

were Jordanians with Egyptian spouses: Hadia and Yassia Madi, Safin and Azmi Al-Zorba, Shima and Abdullah Taba', Salwa and Taher Taher, and Wafa' and Ghassan Arel.

● Swedish Ambassador Lars Lonnback and wife Brigitte last week hosted a Swedish evening to entertain their Jordanian friends. The evening was organized by the Embassy, as well as Swedish companies and organizations working in Jordan. The well-attended function was beautifully MCed by the Ambassador himself, who later, with Brigitte, participated in some lovely Swedish songs and dances, with the others, including Olof Hultgren, in typical Swedish costumes. A video tape of Foreign Minister Sten Anderson's press conference, held here on the last day of his recent visit, was shown, with a special message from the minister welcoming people to the Swedish evening. Sweden's Herbert Johnson, ERICSSON's Hakan Kastlander (excuse the spelling, it there are any mistakes in Swedish names) Swedish Homes Britta Elks and Radda Barnen's Stellan Ohm spoke, among others, about their work here. Some of the others attending were TCC's Mohammad Shahid Ismail, Mr. and Mrs. Walid Duweik, Sweden's John Blaxland, Dr. Sari and Ivy Nasser, Dr. Nabil and Salwa Maari, Dr. Hisham and Elizabeth Zagha, Margo Maltajalan, Fouad Mimi, the Swedish Consul general from Jerusalem Arnold Hjerstrom, and of course, never without her, the Embassy's Madeline Nibeskobian, but Mona Kock was down with the flu, as are many of Amman's residents. The party also included many people from the Swedish and other Scandinavian communities in Amman.

● Diplomatic Ladies Club of Amman had a "very interesting" tour around Jordan Television studios and departments last week. They were received by Lina Gress, Director of International Relations and Training Department (IRTD) who says that she cut her business trip to Paris short in order to be there for their visit.

The large group of diplomatic ladies including wives of ambassadors and other members of the diplomatic corps spent a morning touring around the TV studios where they watched a local programme on Jordanian coffee produced by Victoria Umeh.

Lina Gress's assistant Nidal Dalqamoni and staff Nadia Al-Ashabi, Nader Al-Sa'eb and Kamal Ferrej were also present and briefed the ladies on the work of the department and its current preparations for covering the Seoul Olympics 1988 by satellite transmission.

The group also visited the new Jordan Television Production Centre where they were met by its director Jawad Marqah and watched excerpts of the upcoming Ramadan programmes.

Later on the ladies were invited to a tea party organized by IRTD. Wife of the Swedish Ambassador, Mrs. Lonnback says the tour was "very impressive" and that all the ladies enjoyed their time.

Other wives of ambassadors in the group were Mrs. Ambuzzi, Italy, Mrs. Derpach, Czechoslovakia, Mrs. Popovic, Yugoslavia, Mrs. Hruscheky, Czechoslovakia, and Mrs. Zinchuck, Soviet Union. President of the Club, wife of the French Ambassador Mrs. Leftercq, was absent due to another pressing engagement.

Continued on page 17

24 MARCH 1988

WorldPaper

THE RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISTS

Lending God a helping hand



Lending God a helping hand in Latin America is Argentine evangelist Luis Palau. Along with other Protestant preachers like US Pentecostal Jimmy Swaggart, Palau has become an unlikely modern conquistador. They are leading a fundamentalist Protestant wave sweeping across predominantly Roman Catholic Latin America, where an estimated three million people a year are converting to new churches. Not since the mass baptisms of Indians in the 16th century by the conquering Spaniards has Latin America witnessed conversions of such magnitude.

The movement is part of a global story as fundamentalist religion seeks to bring politics closer to God in the Muslim Middle East and in Israel, in ordinarily Buddhist Korea, which some believe is on its way to becoming Asia's second Christian nation, as well as in the United States, where Pat Robertson is showing strength as a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination and the Rev. Jesse Jackson has gained new respect as a candidate for the Democratic nomination. In this issue, *WorldPaper* writers examine a new force—Old Time Religion.



An exhibition of David Hockney's etchings opened at the British Council this week. The etchings depict famous characters from Grimm's fairy tales.

commented, "tend to be rather formal." This, he said, detaches them from their viewers and listeners.

What he did during training sessions was to try to give them an "outside's objective view on what they do." He looked at each individual's problems and offered them ways on how to present things differently, that is in a more relaxed way to try and improve their communication with viewers and listeners. He argues that a reader must develop a personal approach to his reading and the most important thing he told them was "be yourself."

"The response was excellent," he said, wishing that he had more time to spend with the Radio and TV staff.

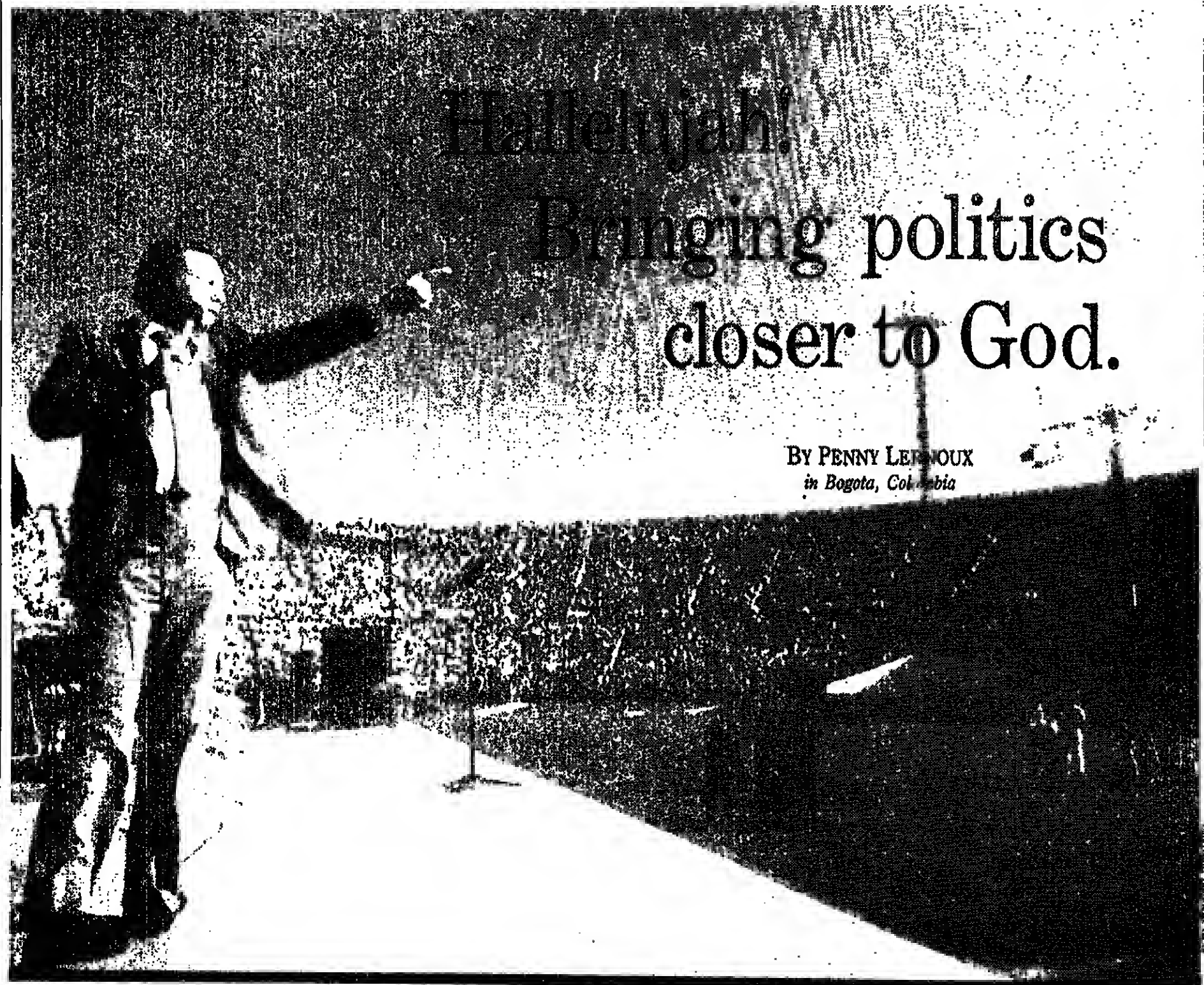
Also, the reader needs more preparation of his material before he goes on the air, stressed Empringham, saying that the

wife, Hisham Sebbagh, General Manager of the Amman Financial Market and his wife, Dr. H.D. Jarrah and his wife Hiba, well-known Jordanian writer, Abdul-Rahman Omar, and his wife Sami Raheed, General Manager of Amman Development Corporation.

● Dr. Abdullah Khateeb, President of the Federation of Charitable Organizations and his wife Dr. Jihad, an associate professor of Education at the University of Jordan gave a dinner party last week. Present at the dinner were: Dr. Waleed Al-Turk-Dash of the School of Pharmacy at UJ and his wife Rana, Dr. Abdullah Abbadi, Mr. and Mrs. Mohammed Debbas, Mr. and Mrs. Hani Bashrawi, a Jordanian businessman, a widow Marqah, General Manager of Jordanian TV Productions and wife Hind and Tayseer Arafeh.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a signature or note, located in the bottom right corner of the page.

THE RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISTS



Bringing politics closer to God.

BY PENNY LEMOINE
in Bogota, Colombia

WHEN TELEVISION EVANGELIST Jimmy Swaggart packed the 80,000-seat National Stadium last year in Santiago, Chile, he rode the crest of a new wave of fundamental Protestantism sweeping across predominantly Roman Catholic Latin America.

When Swaggart told his followers that "Chile is a free country" and praised Gen. Augusto Pinochet for expelling in 1973 the leftist devils represented by slain President Salvador Allende, the North American Pentecostal preacher underscored the power of fundamentalists worldwide in bringing politics closer to God.

After Swaggart preached in El Salvador, *LatinAmerica Press*, an ecumenical weekly religious newsletter based in Lima, reported the country's Roman Catholic bishops warned against crusades "used as a political instrument by those who do not want to see a society built in El Salvador that is more in accord with the spirit of solidarity and justice announced by Christ."

The fundamentalist fervor has invaded politics around the world. In the United States, two preachers, Democrat

Jease Jackson and Republican Pat Robertson, seek the presidency.

Shock waves still resound throughout the Muslim Middle East and West Asia from the 1979 Islamic revolution in Iran. Arab leaders are turning their attention from hostilities with Israel to the Gulf war and to Iran-backed fundamen-

talist dissent that last August disrupted the sacred obligation of Haj in Saudi Arabia and has provoked official crackdowns of Muslim vs. Muslim in Tunisia and in Egypt. To a puzzled world, Shi'ites, Islamic fundamentalists and terrorists have become virtually synonymous.

In Israel itself, ultra-orthodox Jews hold a unique balance of political power that threatens the shape of a Jewish homeland founded by non-religious Zionists. Elsewhere in Asia, behind the change that has brought Korea's first directly elected president in 16 years to power is a growing movement that may line up the country beside the Philippines in the new century as Asia's se-

cond nation with a Christian majority.

In Latin America, Protestant fundamentalists were regarded two decades ago as religious "crazies." Converts kept their religion to themselves. Because of zealot preachers such as Swaggart, whose weekly program is carried by 511 Latin American television

stations, and Argentine Luis Palau, Protestant fundamentalists are no longer so meek. Though they may not inherit the earth, they're laying claim to the loyalty of sizable chunks of Latin America and treading on Roman Catholic toes in the process.

According to Catholic Church surveys, every hour 400 Latin Americans now convert to the Pentecostals or other fundamentalist sects. That translates to more than three million converts a year. Estimates by church and academic authorities of the number of the region's 481 million people belonging to fundamentalist Protestant churches range from 30 million to 60 million.

The Vatican has estimated that in 1900, there were 50,000 Protestant fundamentalists among a Latin American population of 63 million. In a 1986 report, the Catholic Church estimated the number of evangelical Protestants was growing at the rate of 15 percent a year and that by the year 2000, there would be 34 million Pentecostals in Brazil alone. Not since the mass baptisms of Indians in the 16th century by the conquering Spaniards has Latin America witnessed conversions of such magnitude.

"The springtime of the sects could also be the winter of the Catholic church," warns the Most Rev. Lucas Moreira Neves, the archbishop of Sao Salvador da Bahia in Brazil, reflecting church concern. Roman Catholic bishops cite the fundamentalists among their top concerns, along with the Latin American foreign debt and guerrilla and military violence.

According to a study by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, nearly 10 percent of the country's 140 million people belong to 4,077 fundamentalist churches, many of them single congregations. Most are Pentecostal.

A branch of US fundamentalism, the Pentecostal is the fastest growing evangelical church in Latin America. It offers an emotional appeal, particularly

for poor Latin Americans by emphasizing ecstatic personal experience, such as speaking in tongues and "gifts" of healing and prophecy.

Scholars claim the lack of Catholic priests to serve the burgeoning population aids Protestant growth. Although religious vocations are on the rise in several countries, including Brazil, the Catholic church remains understaffed; in some parishes, one priest serves 10,000 faithful.

Priests, unlike evangelical pastors, are expected to spend long years on theological study, an experience that often alienates them culturally from their people. Evangelical recruits are urged to proclaim their conversion to attract more faithful. Poor Latin Americans are also impressed by the emphasis on strict morality that may transform a barrio rager into an upright community leader.

"Once a man surrenders his life to Jesus," advises evangelist Palau, "he finds he can stop drinking and chasing women."

Equally important are deteriorating social and economic conditions. Since the 1950's, millions of peasants have left their villages because of guerrilla and military violence or to seek a better life in the cities. Uprooted from families and religious traditions, living in slums and at the mercy of criminals and bureaucratic predators, the urban poor are a fertile seedbed for evangelical proselytism.

"Many peasants and slum inhabitants need religion as a refuge in a society in permanent and progressive disintegration in order to deal with fear, threats, repression, hunger and death," explained a report by the Belgian-based Catholic think-tank, Pro Mundi Vita. It has claimed that the Catholic Church has ignored such needs because it lacked the clergy, money and imagination.

The 1986 Vatican report conceded that the evangelicals fulfilled "needs and aspirations which are seemingly not being met in the mainline churches. The

Catholic church is often seen simply as an institution, perhaps because it gives too much importance to structures and not enough to drawing people to God in Christ."

The growing numbers of fundamentalist Protestants have fueled social and political tensions. In Chile, where fundamentalists have converted an estimated 10 percent of the population of 12 million, Catholic critics call new churches "Reagan cults" because of their association with Swaggart, Robertson and Jerry Falwell, all seen as Reagan supporters. Swaggart has attacked Catholicism as a "false cult."

The fundamentalists are popular with the Pinochet government because of their political conservatism and emphasis on the passive acceptance of authority—in contrast to socially active Catholic groups inspired by liberation theology.

Tensions are particularly severe in Central America because the religious hostility has coincided with a shooting one. On the one hand are US and Central American Catholics who oppose Washington's policies in the region; on the other are fundamentalists who support them. The competition for souls has strong political overtones. The most serious clashes have occurred in Nicaragua, where a pro-Sandinista "popular church" composed of Catholics and mainline Protestants is at odds with the anti-Sandinista fundamentalist churches.

THE RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISTS

Welcome!

Hongkong Standard

EL FINANCIERO

Last month, two influential newspapers joined the network of publications carrying *WorldPaper*: The English-language daily *Hongkong Standard*, "the independent voice of Hongkong", and the Mexico City-based *El Financiero*, Mexico's only daily financial journal. We welcome them, and their important readers.

Swaggart broadened his political image in his first appearance Feb. 12 in Managua, where he met privately with Sandanista President Daniel Ortega. He then told a throng in the Nicaraguan capital's Plaza of the Revolution to blame neither the contras nor the Sandanistas for the country's problems. "The cause of Nicaragua's problems," Swaggart preached, "is Satan."

A succession of Guatemala military regimes in the 1970's and 1980's oppressed the country's Catholic Church because of its defense of human rights. During the 1982-83 administration of born-again general, Jose Efraim Rios Montt, several Catholic priests and hundreds of catechists were murdered.

About the same time, US fundamentalists, including the California-based Gospel Outreach, received the army's blessing to evangelize among the Indian population. After the military ousted him for abusing the principle of separation of church and state, Rios Montt appeared on television in the United States with Robertson.

The tone of US fundamentalist and Pentecostal radio programs, which blanket Central America, is similarly aggressive. Indeed, the only thing on which the fundamentalists agree with the Catholics is that the religious conflict is likely to get worse.

"Guatemala could become another Northern Ireland," predicted an evangelical pastor in Guatemala City.

Evangelicals join Roman Catholics in prayer on bank of Nicaraguan river.



Bogota-based specialist on politics of religion Penny Lemoine is completing a book on the subject.



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CHINA'S OVERSEAS LEGACY



I.M. Pei (Inset) returned home to build Fragrant Hill hotel in Beijing.

Come back home, Nobel Prize winners

China woos 30 million Chinese abroad to return wealth and expertise

BY FANG JIGEN
in Beijing, China

ETHNIC CHINESE, by far, form the world's largest community living outside their homeland. In fact, the number of those of Chinese origin who live outside China is greater than the population of many countries.

At least 30 million Chinese or people of Chinese extraction reside in more than 120 countries and regions. About 90 percent have become citizens of their adopted countries.

About 70 percent of overseas

Beijing-based Fang Jigen is a journalist for China Features, a government agency.

Chinese—20 million—live in Southeastern Asian countries adjacent to China. About one million overseas Chinese live in the United States while the total of overseas Chinese in Africa is less than 80,000.

China has started to woo overseas Chinese interested in investing in their motherland.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, nearly one million overseas Chinese have returned to aid in economic construction.

After China implemented a policy of reform and opened in recent years to the outside world, many more overseas Chinese entrepreneurs, scientists and scholars have come to China to invest and make academic exchanges.

Scientists and scholars who have been back to China for academic exchanges include Chao Chung Ting, the Chinese-American winner of the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1976, Chen Ning Yang and Tsung-Dao Lee, US citizens who won the same prize in 1957, and architect I.M. Pei.

To encourage investment, the Chinese government has offered overseas Chinese preferential treatment, including favorable tax rates, reductions and periods of exemption from taxes, no land-using fee, reinvestment conditions and job opportunities for investors' proxies and relatives.

Entrepreneurs such as Hong Kong shipping magnate Yue-Kong Pao and Dr. An Wang, founder of Wang Laboratories

in the United States have invested in factories and businesses in China.

Fujian Province in south China is a major home area for overseas Chinese. By 1986, 7,000 rural enterprises in that province were initiated by funds provided by overseas Chinese. Their total investment reached about US\$75 million.

Chen Chia-Keng, a famous overseas Chinese leader, contributed funds amounting to about \$100 million to establish the Jimei School and Xiamen University in Fujian Province.

China's first modern industrial enterprise financed by overseas capital was established in 1872 when Chen Qiyuan, a Chinese resident of Thailand, founded in Guangdong Province, the Jichang reeling mill, which exported to European and US markets.

Of the five commercial railroads that operated in the 19th century during the Qing Dynasty, three were constructed with funds provided by overseas Chinese.

The first rubber plantation on Hainan Island was opened by overseas Chinese He Linshu.

The history of Chinese migrations overseas goes back 2,000 years. Ever since, Chinese immigrants have carried with them the culture, science and technology of China, as well as its traditions of thrift, diligence, honesty, simplicity and bravery. Large groups of Chinese went abroad to seek a living after 1842 and the Opium War in which Great Britain annexed Hong Kong.

Overseas Chinese have played important roles in China's efforts to extricate itself from feudal autocracy and to resist foreign invasions.

During the war against Japan in the 1930's, overseas Chinese in Singapore and Malaysia alone organized 200 national salvation groups. Between 1937 and 1942, overseas Chinese provided more than \$100 million during the war against Japan.

Sun Yat-Sen, pioneer of China's 1911 democratic revolution, initiated his activities among overseas Chinese in the Hawaiian Islands. Of 72 famous martyrs who died in the struggle to overthrow the decaying rulers of the Qing Dynasty at Huanghuagang, Guangzhou, 29 were overseas Chinese.

One family under seven flags

Continued from previous page

of the Chinese who came to California during the Gold Rush and the building of the railroads. Hundreds of thousands of others, along with many from neighboring Fukien Province, emigrated to the new colonial regimes established by the Europeans in Southeast Asia.

The overseas Chinese turned their diaspora into a business asset. With family members spread across the Pacific Basin and in such key Atlantic

centers as New York, Chinese entrepreneurs created a remarkable informal information network on a global scale. Like the famous Jewish trading families—the Rothschilds, Sassoons and Kadoories—they often arbitrated this information to their advantage.

The wanderings of "The Jews of the Orient" was in part the result of a consistent pattern of oppression. Overseas Chinese always have suffered persecution, most recently in such Southeast Asian locales as Indo-

nesia, Vietnam and Malaysia. In virtually all cases, their economic achievements sparked persecution. Given this past, Chinese entrepreneurs have learned to look abroad for markets and for possible escape routes. "They remain the victims of their history and the trials and tribulations that come from living in that part of the world," sums up Professor Chan. "They always have to be prepared to yank up their roots and move. They remain, as they have for generations, entrepreneurs on the run."

Yet in a world marked by extreme

economic turbulence, being "entrepreneurs on the run" has its advantages.

K.S. Chung emigrated to Thailand in the 60's after watching corruption, war and civil strife destroy several businesses—ranging from commodity trading in Malaysia, restaurants and newspapers in Canton, a Hong Kong steel business, and a flourishing post-war Japan-China trading company.

Although Bangkok, where one in 10 people is of Chinese descent, remains among the most congenial locales for members of the diaspora, Chung took no chances. He sent his children

CHINA'S OVERSEAS LEGACY

Best, brightest minds flee China's rule in Hong Kong

British departure in 1997 triggers flight for security

BY FRANCINE C. BREVETTI
in Hong Kong

HONG KONG IS PRODUCING a new breed of overseas Chinese. The best and brightest minds of this trading city—a haven for Chinese who sought life outside of China—are emigrating to other shores to avoid the day China resumes rule over this British Crown Colony in 1997.

"Ninety-nine percent of the people leaving Hong Kong are doing so because of 1997," says Emily Shui, head of Bjarnason & Associates Ltd., consultants for emigres to Canada.

One emigrant, Lydia Chu, a public relations executive for an art foundation, says she fears a lack of freedom when the Communists take power under a 1984 agreement that the British relinquish the control they seized after the Opium War in 1842.

"People feel desperate," she says. "They'll try anything to get out of Hong Kong. Nobody knows if they will have a job in 10 years, what language we will speak or what currency we will use."

She is leaving behind her husband temporarily to establish residence in Toronto, giving them a foothold in Canada while he operates his audiovisual business in Hong Kong. Other marriages have broken up temporarily as wives plan to bear babies in their new host countries to help them establish citizenship.

Many departures are motivated by Chinese-born parents who impressed on their children the hardships they endured on the mainland. One such offspring is dentist Carlton Wang who fears the Chinese will try to "brainwash" him.

Hong Kong-based journalist Francine C. Brevetti often writes on business and financial subjects.

about the communist system. He plans to move to Australia to seek a secure place for his children's future.

Those who can afford to are fleeing. Middle managers and executives, professionals and skilled workers are moving to Canada and the United States as well as Australia. Many emigres are from the financial, computer, sales and marketing fields. The drain of talent also includes secretaries and registered nurses.

Canada's Hong Kong consulate reported at midyear a 15 percent increase in visas issued over the same period in 1986. Visas issued in 1986 rose by 36 percent over the number issued in 1985. Australia reported in June a 49 percent increase to 5,590 the number of visas issued over the same period in 1986.

Canada and Australia attract Hong Kong residents with immigration policies favoring skilled aliens and investors for their domestic industry. The Canadians have listed 131 different jobs that are in demand in Canada. The United States increased in October the number of visas issued to residents with relatives already living in the United States to 5,000 a year from 600 a year. The increase is an attempt to cut into the 10-year waiting period for a US visa. Other countries offer visas with less than a year's wait.

Survey Research Hongkong recently reported that 165,000 of Hong Kong's 1.5 million families (in a population of 5.8 million people) possessed emigration papers and estimated 38 percent of professionals, entrepreneurs and executives might leave the territory. The most likely to leave are the better educated and prosperous people under 40 years of age. Thirty-one percent of those

surveyed acknowledged they distrusted China.

"We are developing all these people for overseas employments rather than for ourselves," said an executive of Wardley Ltd., the merchant bank subsidiary of the mighty Hongkong and Shanghai Bank which lost 50 people to emigration in the first half of 1987. Some recruiters for Hong Kong-based firms offer the prospect of eventual transfer to North America or to Australia as bait to prized candidates they want in Hong Kong.

Philippe F. Dalhaise, managing director of Jonathan Wren International (Asia) Ltd., an executive search firm, reported that in one 10-day period, two candidates he had worked to place in good jobs called him and announced, "I've got my papers. I'm going." In the same period, a client informed him its operations manager was emigrating.

Dalhaise says he asks all prospective jobseekers if they plan to relocate.

"They say, yes, if given the opportunity," he said. "Once in a while we have a crazy guy who says he wants to stay."

The exodus came as Hong Kong Chinese began to hit their stride professionally in the colony. Employers finally were developing them for leadership after almost 150 years of importing expatriates. But soon, either the untrained must replace the trained or new imports of expatriates must plug the brain drain. Several large employers conceded they had no contingency plans in case of mass departure.

A new wave of migrants
are leaving this shore.



abroad for school. Chung family members today hold citizenship in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and Switzerland.

While the Bangkok-based family members developed a profitable tobacco and produce business, son Kim, married to a Swiss and living in Zurich, opened a European textile and watch importing business. Another son, Wing, moved to Los Angeles where he helped launch a microcomputer firm.

"Our assets are not our expertise or our money," explains K.S., "but the family members themselves. By keeping them in different places, we

maintain the maximum flexibility to do our trading, no matter what happens in any one place."

Displaying typical Chinese "flexibility," the fervently anti-communist K.S. more recently has stepped up operations in the People's Republic. When China began opening its doors to outsiders in 1972, K.S. gained exit permits for several family members still in the mainland. While son Wing badgered the bureaucrats, he also conducted business, arranging for the first shipments of US tobacco to China since the Korean War.

By the early 1980's, some of the

same family members who had been rescued from poverty in China were sent back, this time with US or Canadian passports, to exploit their old contacts within the Communist bureaucracy.

By the mid-1980's, the family owned a taxicab company in Canton, sold US computers to the Chinese government and started shipping products ranging from silk lingerie to lumber-jack's plaid shirts back through their worldwide network.

The opening of China offers new opportunity for the entrepreneurs of the diasporas. Overseas Chinese account

for nearly half of all investment in China, including four-fifths of all funds now pouring into the booming new economic zone between Hong Kong and Canton.

"In the end, they are Chinese and they will see the logic of our ways," predicts K.S. of China's officials. "After a lifetime abroad, I can say our future will be in China. China is opening up, and there is no turning back. It will, of course, take time. Not for me, maybe, even not so much for my children, but for the grandchildren. It will happen. And the family will be there."♦

John Co. 1161

CHINA'S OVERSEAS LEGACY

Doing business the Chinese family way

BY JOEL KOTKIN
in Los Angeles, USA



Westerners looking for the driving forces behind Asia's remarkable economic ascendancy often point to the giant conglomerates—the Japanese *keiretsu* and Korean *chaebol*—that have emerged among the world's most admired and feared business entities. But perhaps the most potent and fastest growing economic force in Asia lies among the myriad family-oriented small enterprises of the more than 40 million overseas Chinese.

Wherever they predominate, notably in Taiwan and Hong Kong, these Chinese family operations have propelled economic growth rates well beyond those enjoyed in the more centralized economies of Korea and Japan.

With a population less than half of Korea's, for instance, Taiwan boasts both three times as many companies and a per capita GNP 50 percent higher. Where Korea's giant-dominated economy remains burdened with nearly US\$50 billion in foreign debt, Taiwan sits on a rising foreign exchange reserve well over \$60 billion, greater than Japan's and expected soon to be the world's largest.

Even as its economic purse swells, Taiwan is likely to continue being dominated by small, family-owned companies. As growth companies as Multitech, Compeq Co., Norplex-Oak, Cadac Electron Ltd. and Unicap Electronics International have expanded beyond the "mom and pop" stage, the

Joel Kotkin is co-author of the forthcoming book *The Third Century: America's Renaissance in the Asian Era*.

number of new manufacturers in Taiwan has surged, doubling in number between 1971 and 1981.

This individualism is even more rife in Hong Kong, a free trade haven of Chinese who live under economic conditions that even Adam Smith might have seen as a "natural system of perfect liberty." By 1980 there was one business establishment for every 20 people in the British Crown Colony, a rate of entrepreneurship twice that of the United States. Over 95 percent of these firms have under 100 employees and received all their financing from family and friends.

A handful of family-based operations—notably Y.C. Wang's Formosa Plastics Group and the Y.K. Pao shipping empire—are known in the West. More typical are relatively obscure operations such as the Chung Cheong Group, a closely-held family enterprise whose operations extend from its base in Hong Kong to mainland China, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, Switzerland and, increasingly, the United States.

With sales in excess of US\$100 million, the company trades in a staggering array of products ranging from Thai tobacco and Chinese tea to US-made software packages. Its factories produce sports shirts, cigarettes and multi-user computer systems.

Although larger than most Chinese family operations, the Group continues to be run in the traditional manner—one that drives even the most creative accountant insane.

For instance, there is no way to identify the membership of the Group's board of directors since not even top executives can recall its ever being convened. Nor

are the responsibilities for running the Group's 30-plus subsidiaries terribly well-defined. Rather than stick close to one operation, Group executives tend to migrate like caribous from one unit to another. The same executive who works for the watch company in the morning, distributes computer software in the afternoon and ends his day discussing shipments of tobacco over dinner. Ask him for his business card, and you're likely to receive a full poker hand representing a half dozen different businesses.

"Nothing we do really makes sense unless you see it in the context of the family," explains Wing Chung, number three son and probable heir to *pater familias* K.S. Chung. "Like any family, things here get done on an *ad hoc* kind of basis. Everyone sort of does a little bit of everything. You can't chart it out on a piece of paper."

This family orientation has its roots deep in the history of overseas Chinese. The decades-long dispersal of entrepreneurs—largely in response to political chaos in China—has created a Chinese way of capitalism with a radically different character than that of other Asian peoples.

When Japan borrowed the Chinese Confucian philosophy, political conditions allowed it to retain the traditional hierarchy defining obligations from the family unit upwards to the state and emperor. The political chaos in China, on the other hand, shattered all the Confucian links beyond the family unit.

The Japanese state had an enormous stability that allowed them to identify with larger entities while all that was left to the Chinese was the family concept," notes

Wellington P.K. Chan, professor of Chinese history at Occidental College in Los Angeles and a leading expert on Chinese business history. "The Japanese deeply care about the corporate house or the country, not only the blood relationships. But the Chinese could trust only the family."

The family-first principle gained primacy during the last decades of the Qing Dynasty, which collapsed in 1911. Descendants of Manchurian warriors from the far northern plains who seized control of the imperium in the 17th century, the Qings were widely regarded as foreigners and barbarians by the indigenous Chinese. As their rule grew ever more corrupt, the Qings lost so much credibility that many Chinese—in sharp contradiction of their traditional respect for authority—began yearning for their overthrow.

The anti-Qing sentiment was particularly pronounced in the south China province of Guangdong. Thousands of miles from the centers of power in Beijing, the Cantonese were to China what the Brooklynites became to the United States. They spoke a local dialect so distinct that few Mandarins in the North of China—or anyone else—barely could understand them. Described by one imperial official as both "industrious" and "obstinate," the Cantonese were natural entrepreneurs in a society still dominated by anti-commercial feudal attitudes.

When economic conditions worsened in China in the middle of the 19th century, the impatient Cantonese were the first to seek opportunities elsewhere.

They accounted for the vast majority

Continued on next page

The flourishing house of Chung

Thirteen children become a worldwide family conglomerate

K.S. Chung (trading, Thailand)
Kwong San Fong

Chung Po Quen (agriculture, Vancouver)
Laung Hing

Chung Po Woon (finance/accounting, Vancouver)
Chow Kowling

Chung Charm Fai (textile/watches, Los Angeles)
Huyang Li Sin

Chung Po Chu (trading, Hong Kong)
Hon Chung (China trade, Hong Kong)

Chung Lok Fai (watches/computers, Hong Kong)
Tsou Lonien (administration, Vancouver)

Chung Kin Fai
Christiane Rolaz (Switzerland)

Chung Po Yin (nurse, Vancouver)
Chan Hakmo

Chung Wing Fai (administration, Los Angeles)
Lydia Li

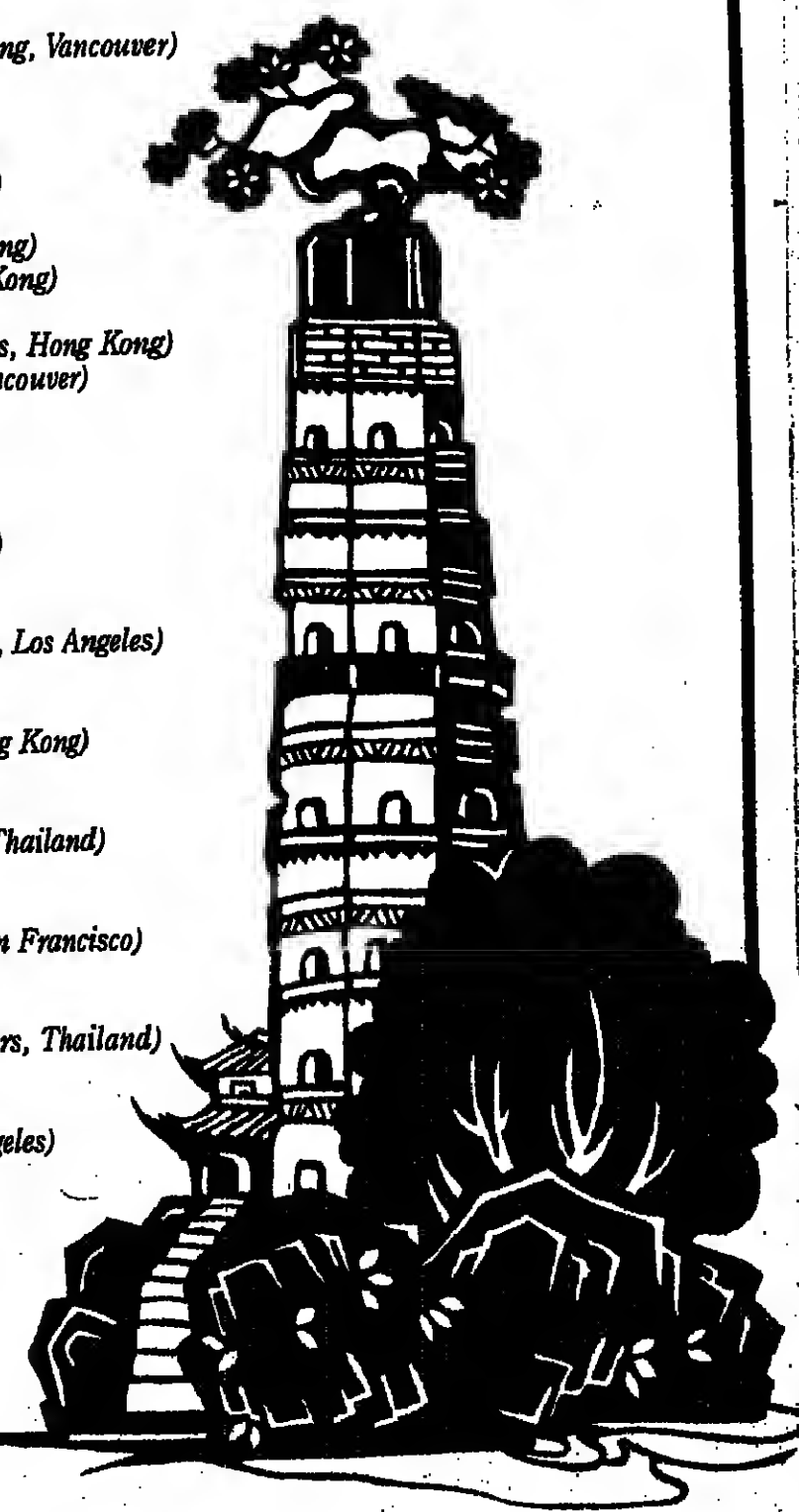
Chung Po Luen (computers, Hong Kong)
Paul Wong

Chung Chung Fai (agriculture, Thailand)
Yetta Cheng

Chung Po Tong (accounting, San Francisco)
Yang Yuk Yin

Chung Pak Fai (tobacco/computers, Thailand)
Cecilia Kwai

Chung Po Ning (textile, Los Angeles)
Peter Lau



Joel Kotkin

ANOTHER OVERSEAS LEGACY

'Turks,' too, thrive abroad

Latin Lebanese overcome bias to acquire power

BY FRANCISCO FEBRES CORDERO
in Quito, Ecuador

THE SHIP DROPPED them in Guayaquil, a harbor thriving at the end of the 19th century, thanks to cocoa exports. When the local aristocracy saw their hooked noses, their dark skin and their inability to pronounce the letter 'p', its members said, "The Turks have arrived." Later it turned its back on them, because it considered them simple "foreign Indians."

This was the welcome to Latin America for those Lebanese. In much the same way Chinese have left their homeland to seek a better life in new cultures, Lebanese or Syrians have established themselves all over the world, from the suburb of Watertown near Boston in the United States to tiny hamlets in the West African rain forest. Although little-known throughout the rest of the world, they have prospered and become powers throughout Spanish-speaking America.

They initially left Lebanon, Syria and Palestine fleeing the Ottoman domination. When they entered Ecuador they held Turkish passports.

"Up to my generation we were 'those shitty Turks,'" says Jorge Enrique Adoum, an author whose maternal grandfather arrived in Ecuador in 1905. "The name has remained among friends, but in an affectionate way (the Turk portion, not the 'shitty' part).

"My mother came when she was three years old. She learned to read and write Spanish very well. We were five brothers and sisters and very poor. Throughout her entire life, my mother had to manage to prepare two meals: an Arab one for my father, who never tasted one single Ecuadorian dish, and another one for us.

"Except for the culinary aspect, they didn't try to keep the tradition, nor talk to the children about the history or geography of the land of our parents. Maybe because they didn't plan to go back. I don't even know the name of the places where my mother and father were born."

In Lebanon, the peasants were impoverished. Christian Lebanese were persecuted to the extent that they were not even allowed to go to the sea to get salt. They had to leave, regardless how or where.

Francisco Febres Cordero covers Ecuador's Lebanese community for the Quito daily *Hoy*.

Somehow, they had to get money for the exodus. And sail as far as they could. From Guayaquil, they sailed to the Gold Province, probably on board an Olmedo steamer, to see what work they could do provided the yellow fever didn't turn them into corpses first. They refused to become underpaid peasants and work for a pittance, or for free, like the Indians.

They traded, selling trinkets, cloth, lace. They struggled against everything, including the language and translated their names into Spanish, erasing much of their identity.

Their life revolved around a small general store. They would set aside a

She told me not to be stupid enough to mention her name because "the Turks are going to hate me, and today that would be fatal, because now they are very powerful, they have married in to the best families and their political and economic strength is immeasurable."

"They started to make money selling trinkets from door to door. At first I didn't know any rich Turks. All of them were poor, but very hard working. So much so, that soon they opened up their stores where the Turk, the Turkess and the little Turks worked."

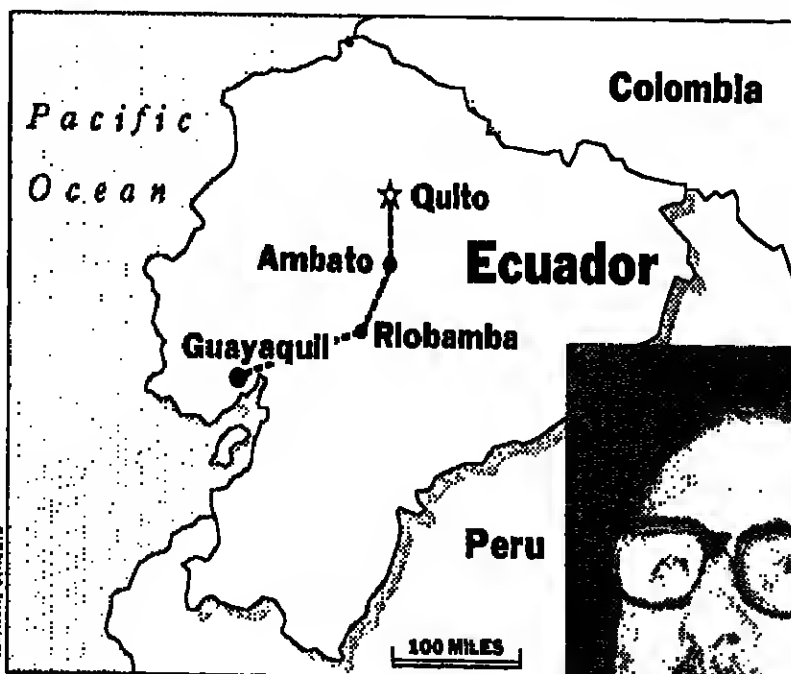
"One day, a noble and beautiful girl announced that she was marrying a Turk. She was the first. The scandal was enormous."

"But they were not allowed in the Union Club (to this day the most aristocratic of the harbor.) What an idea. Only those with blue blood could get in."

When the railroad was inaugurated—an immense enterprise that integrated the mountains to the coast—they were

able to seek other areas to carry out their activities: Ambato, Quito and Riobamba.

Suddenly, the economy started to de-



The rails carried some Lebanese upland, while family of Assad Bucaram (right) stayed in Guayaquil.



small portion of the earnings for food and save the rest, desperately. It was a life of painful austerity that ended up becoming a habit.

"Most of the first immigrants were illiterate," says Pedro Sadd, a first-rate intellectual. "That prevented the Arab language from being passed onto the second generation, who was almost completely illiterate in Arabic. In the third generation, almost nobody speaks Arabic, except for a few words. Sometimes we eat *kibbe*, and if we get a bit of cardamon, we put it in our coffee."

"There's a breakage of communication between immigrants and their children. Nevertheless, family concepts are so strongly induced in the Arab culture that clans are being created under a form of ethnic solidarity that develops very quickly, as a result of the need for mutual support among immigrants."

"They came to trade, because they were extremely poor," said a high-class lady born in Guayaquil at the turn of the century.

flate. The "witch broom" plague destroyed the cocoa, and its wealth.

But before the crisis arrived, the Turks already owned small stores that were doing better and better. From there to allowing the daughters of sinking Ecuadorian families to marry a Turk still afloat was only one step.

The immigrants gained ground in a lazy society that lived by exploiting their brothers and sisters and by turning their eyes to Europe instead of to their own reality.

While the upper classes tore out their hair as their cocoa vanished, the Turkish immigrants—actually the Lebanese, or Syrians or Palestinians—feasted.

Then they stepped into politics. Six representatives of Arabic origin were members of the last Congress. Their origins made little difference as they vigorously insulted one another in Spanish, since they belonged to different political parties.

LETTERS

WorldPaper welcomes letters to the editor. Because space is limited, the editors reserve the right to edit for length.

Write: WorldPaper
424 World Trade Center
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Aiming at conscience

December is supposed to be in the season of goodwill and cheer, with an emphasis on peace, especially in greeting cards. We all wish that greeting card words could translate into actions taken by certain governments at war throughout the world. The media will draw attention to a momentary ceasefire between combatants. Such is the duration of peace!

With the "9-year-old Ugandan marksman" on the cover of the December issue of *WorldPaper* aiming that sophisticated and deadly weapon, I wonder if it was your intention to convey a possible thought: the Ugandan child, grown too quickly to manhood, is taking aim at our conscience.

I congratulate you on presenting the vital theme of "Children of War" in a most selective and articulate manner. As your publication reaches a worldwide for written contributions, may the pen yet prove mightier than any weapon. Once again, we hope that, at least, innocent children will be spared. Allow me to conclude with a Danny Kaye thought: "The greatest natural resource that any country can have is its children."

Howard Scherry
Public Affairs, United States
Committee for UNICEF

In Guayaquil, the Bucaram family (whose patriarch, the late Assad, was the populist leader who tried everything to become president of the republic, even an alliance with the members of the Union Club, whom he had previously stigmatized as pretty boys with perfumed armpits) fights with tooth and nail for its share of power.

Ethnic background meant little in the pursuit of Ecuadorian politics. The family cared not one bit if Averroes threatened his brother Avicenna with a gun, or if Abdallah accused one of his cousins of the gravest sins.

A member of the clan, Abdala Bucaram Ortiz, 35, a lawyer, competes for the presidency in a May 8 runoff after polling 16 percent of the vote among the 10 candidates backed by 17 different parties in the Jan. 31 election. Another Lebanese presidential candidate was Jamil Mahuad Witt.

Bucaram, a leftist Roldosista Party representative who has been called at the most unpredictable variable of Ecuadorian politics, opposes the favorite, Rodrigo Borja Cevallos of the Democratic Left Party, who attracted 21 percent of the vote. Bucaram, a former mayor of Guayaquil, returned to seek the presidency after fleeing the country in 1986 to escape charges of defaming the armed forces. ♦

CURRENTS

BY BRAD DURHAM



Light is not enough

Health officials are trying to educate an increasing number of African women and even men about the physical dangers of committing the ultimate act of heritage bashing—bleaching their ebony skin white.

This practice, a throwback to the time when black was not beautiful, is widespread in sub-Saharan Africa from Ghana and Nigeria in the west to Kenya and Tanzania in the east. African youths think lighter skin makes them more attractive to members of the opposite sex. African health officials blame bleaching for a high incidence of skin cancers and lesions hitherto rare among people with black skin.

Skin bleaching is done with an overdose of chemicals ordinarily meant for dermatological, and sometimes, industrial use. The products, often labeled "poison", find their way into cosmetic shops. Customers spread generous portions over the entire body, leaving it on overnight to seep through skin layers. The chemicals can cause impaired resistance to infection, open sores, and on the bleak end of the spectrum, permanent damage to the skin's connective tissue.

American pop androgynist and performer Michael Jackson apparently has

helped promote the craze. "Have you seen Michael Jackson lately?" says Afua Mensah, 22, a Ghanaian law student in Accra about bleaching. "Check out his new video. Michael is bleaching and he's a role model."

Operation baby boom

While the Chinese are tuning down their national libido in tune with the principle of one family, one child, the world's Jewry is trying to do quite the opposite, increase its multitudes.

A worldwide campaign and fund has been devised by world Jewish leaders recently to convince Jews to have more children. The creation of the World Foundation of a Jewish Population Policy was conceived at the end of a four-day gestation period of the international conference on "the demographic and cultural survival of the Jewish people in the 21st century." The conference was the brainchild of the World Zionist Organization and its director, Professor Yitzhak Warszawski.

The multi-million dollar fund is the result of a Jewish Agency study published last year which determined that the number of Jews in the world is declining, due largely to intermarriage and a low Jewish birth rate. The report forecasts that the number of Jews living outside Israel would drop to 6 million by 2025, compared to 9.5 million in 1985. For a constant population to be obtained, Jews need to raise their average birthrate from 1.5 per couple to 2.1.

Wealthy Jews worldwide are being asked to donate money for the fund to preserve their species. The Israeli government also is being lobbied to pitch in whatever it can scrape together to provide grants and loans to encourage Jews to rally their forces.

An air-tight theory?

Another suspect has joined an already crowded list in the whodunit surrounding the death of the dinosaurs. Scientists

say a sudden lack of oxygen roughly 65 million years ago might have led to the beasts' demise.

Two geologists, Robert A. Berner of Yale University and Gary P. Landis of the US Geological Survey, have detected microscopic air bubbles trapped in fossilized tree resin during the Cretaceous period. The bubbles reveal that the Earth's atmosphere 80 million years ago was about 50 percent richer in oxygen than it is today. This is enough of a change that it could have spelled doom for the dinosaurs, who were dependent on more oxygen-rich air.

The evidence supports natural-event theorists who try to explain the snuffing-out of the dinosaurs by analyzing fossils and reconstructing gradual climatic or geological change. The prevailing notion was that a huge meteorite smacked into the earth 65 million years ago, sending up a cloud of dust that blocked the sun and sent the dinosaurs scampering for warmth. Since there was none, they became extinct. The fossil scavengers counter that the dinosaurs seemed to die out over a period of millions of years, not in some sudden cataclysm.



UNDERCURRENT

Great Spanish smokeout

With the Soviet masses grumbling over Gorbachev reforms which are attempting to dry up the plentiful well of vodka, the Socialist government of Spain is aiming an anti-smoking campaign at the hearts and lungs of Spaniards. The Socialist government has installed non-smoking compartments on trains, and new legislation will ban the advertising of tobacco on television. Smoking is, in theory but far from practice, forbidden in shops and public buildings in Spain. A World Health Organization proposal to peg an anti-smoking campaign



to the 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona is meeting with, at best, a hazy response.

The Spaniards were first responsible for introducing tobacco into Europe and were the first Europeans to become addicted to the weed. The Spaniards are the heaviest smokers in the European Economic Community behind the fuming Greeks. The average Spaniard over the age of 14 wheezes through about 2,700 cigarettes a year. About 40 percent of adults and 50 percent of teenagers smoke.

Handwritten note: "The 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona is meeting with, at best, a hazy response."

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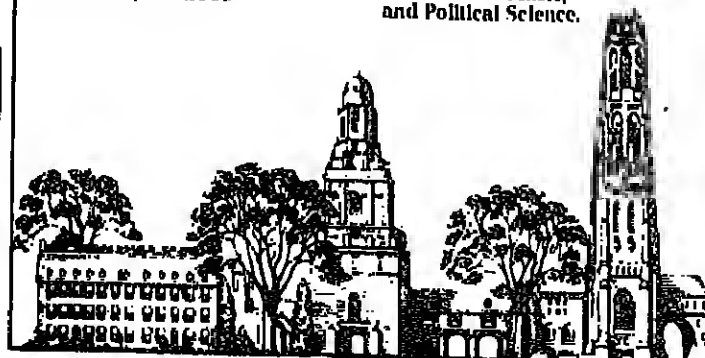
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Sounds of silence from Bucharest

BY CROCKER SNOW, JR.

Silviu Brucan is a scholar, diplomat, writer, raconteur and a prominent member of the Communist Party of Romania. Since our founding a decade ago, he has been one of *WorldPaper's* distinguished regional editors writing with clarity, clairvoyance and an inside perspective about developments in the communist world.

Such credentials have only contributed to his dilemma.

Until mid-February, Brucan has been under virtual house arrest, unable to speak, write or travel freely from his home in Bucharest. He can take phone calls now but he is otherwise incommunicado without mail or, as of this writing, answer to his request for a travel visa.

To the best of our knowledge, Brucan hasn't been charged with anything. His offense is daring to speak out publicly in support of Romanian workers who demonstrated for more bread in the industrial city of Brasov last November.

Galvanized by the demonstration and chastened by the evidence of his country's economic failures at a time of momentous change in the major communist centers of China and the USSR, Brucan summoned correspondents from Reuters, UPI and the BBC to his Bucharest home.

"The Brasov riots signals that the cup of privation is now full," he told them. "The working class no longer accepts being treated like an obedient servant."

Acknowledging that the demonstration represented "legitimate grievances," he added: "The prevailing trend in the East today speaks loudly in favor of coming to terms with those grievances. World public opinion is now a formidable force in the defense of human rights. Repression may only result in total isolation, this time not only from the West, but also from the East."

He is perhaps the most prominent of Romania's one-time inner sanctum to feel the paranoia of the dogmatic, defensive and nepotistic regime of President Nicolae Ceausescu. And one of the least likely. An economist by training, Brucan was attracted to the Communist Party of Romania by Alexandra Sidorovici—later to become his beloved wife Sasha—during the 1940's when the Nazi's occupied his country. He became deputy editor of the party newspaper *Scinteia* and was appointed Romania's ambassador to the United Nations and the United States in the 1960's.

It is the very orthodoxy of his background that has enabled Brucan to observe and analyze the changes in world socialism and in his own country—and to report on these in authoritative fashion for *WorldPaper* and in such books as "The Post-Brezhnev Era" and this year's "World Socialism at the Crossroads."

For the moment his voice has been silenced. He has written frequently about the inevitability of economic change in the Communist world and has

predicted sweeping reforms as a natural concomitant of the global information and technological revolution. Accordingly he had watched with fascination as the Gorbachev reforms have unfolded and with frustration as the Ceausescu government has dug in its heels and moved the other way.

His fireside chat with a trio of Western correspondents was apparently a calculated and an emotional action.

"There's a cycle of things in a country like this," explains one Romanian insider who doesn't dare be identified. "About every 10 years, things get bad enough that some workers somewhere, somehow begin to demonstrate and riot. The last time was in 1977. Now comes these serious riots and the advance on the City Hall by the workers."

It means a lot for a thoughtful Communist scholar like Brucan to identify his beliefs with the aspirations of the working class. I think he may have seen these



Brucan (center)
and product.

riots as his last chance to make a statement like this." Silviu Brucan is Jewish. He is intellectual. He is an original in terms of the Romanian Communist Party. He has suffered for all of these things.

Right along with his intelligence and experience Silviu Brucan is known for his wit. Like many a dedicated Communist he is a master of anti-communist jokes. He does not spare the West either.

His favorite New York barb concerns one stranger approaching another at dusk in Manhattan.

"Excuse me sir, is this Central Park?" asks the first.

"No, I'm sorry it's four blocks away." "Oh well then, I guess I'll have to mug you right here!"

Silviu Brucan wasn't anywhere near the Central Park of communist unorthodoxy, but Romania's leaders chose to mug him anyway. They may be thinking better of it now. Let's hope that his mugging leaves no permanent scars—and that he's given leave to depart the scene of the crime. ♦

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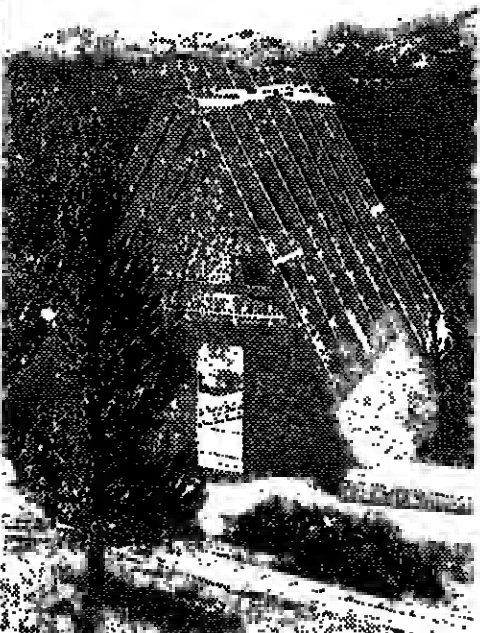
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Echo echo echo echo

By Frida Mdanat
Star Staff Writer

PERHAPS IT is due to the human being's recognition of his mortality that there comes a point in his life when he feels the urge to do something, leave something by which he could be remembered — an echo of his ubiquity.

Julia Correa's book "Ecos" (Echoes), her first publication comprising 28 poems, is the outcome of her life-long craving to write. She has been writing ever since she can remember but a lot of her writings were misplaced because "she was not really aware earlier in her life of what she was doing."

This year, at the age of fifty she decided to have a collection of her manuscripts put together in a book. She chose some of the poetry she had written in Africa, where she lived before, and Jordan where she now resides.

Her poetry, written in the Spanish, French and English languages is about the harmony between mankind and nature. She believes that our "environment" is God's gift to us and therefore we should respect this gift and live in harmony with it.

"It was not at peace with nature then we cannot reach peacefulness inside ourselves," she says. She quotes from Dostoyevski in her book, "Love all God's creation, both the whole and every grain of sand. Love every leaf, every ray of light. Love the plants, love each separate thing."

Correa's sources of inspiration are as diverse as her medium of expression. She reads Spanish poet and musician Garcia Lorca, French writer Jacques Prevert and America's Robert Frost.



Julia Correa

Prophecy

By Julia Correa

Judge me not by my robes but look into my heart
It holds the promise of our father fulfilled.

Put down your weapons, brother. How many times must
He tell you? "Thou shalt not kill!"

The waters swell the wadi but mothers tears are stones
Let the rain wash the red from your path. Spare our blood!

The valley is rich and the olive tree sustains
The yield is enough if we both join hands.

In the desert no longer dwell a silence. He hears my cry...
And you shall not again cast me out of his land!

Their works are all dedicated to nature and mankind's respect and reverence for it.

Correa was born in Uruguay to a Spanish father and half Spanish — half French mother. She went to the United States for college where she studied interior design, and has accompanied her American husband to several countries on duty missions. This, she says, has exposed her to many cultures "making her feel to a great degree as part of the human society as a whole."

Languages, her main area of study, have been no barrier — an advantage which has given her the chance to learn about different people, how they think and how they lead their lives.

"This has been very enriching for me," she says.

Residing in Jordan for a year and half now, she reports that she could not reach an adequate level in her Arabic study to enable her to read Arabic poetry which she says she has always learnt about and read translations of.

"Each language has its own beautiful angles," she says.

and "language is only a medium of expression to convey the universal message of literature."

Recently Correa spent some time visiting the Holy Land and there she had a first-hand view of the situation. This inspired in her a poem, her most recent one, entitled "Prophecy." "My small contribution to the Holy Land," she says.

During her stay in Jordan, to be terminated at the end of this month, she explored as many sites of the country as her time allowed. She managed to build communication with Jordanians which she says "will always stay in my memory and is bound to come out in a poem one day."

Her future plans in the United States to where she is moving with her husband, are discussed on pursuing a professional degree that will allow her to write education short stories. It appears to readers between adolescence and adulthood — an age group that does not receive enough attention all over the world," she believes.

Perhaps then she will make an even more forceful echo.

Continued from page 16

• To discuss programme exchange and bilateral relations between Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen (ZDF) and Jordan Radio and Television, Director General of ZDF Dieter Stolte and an accompanying delegation from Germany will visit Jordan next week.

During his visit, upon an invitation by JTV Director General Nasouh Al-Majali and organized by the International Relations and Training Department Mr Stolte is expected to meet with Minister of Information Hani Khasayneh, Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin and will pay a visit to Ad-Dustour and Jerusalem Star premises where he will meet Mahmoud El-Sharif, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

the cast of "Bedroom Farce," which was playing at the Inter-Continental Hotel. All eight members of the cast were there with their company manager. Most of them are well-known to Jordanian TV viewers, particularly Joan Sims, last seen in "Fallington of the F.O." and Barry Evans, who gave us all such great times as Mr Brown in "Mind Your Language." Also there were Peter Jones and his

People and Events, cont'd

• The Jordanian Pharmaceutical Association held a scientific session on analgesics (painkillers) earlier this month. Dr Sayyad Arabi Sallam presided over the session and Dr Munib Saket was its rapporteur. Participating in presenting the topics were: Dr Adnan Abdeliat, the famous neurologist and Dr Riyad Awad from the University of Jordan, Tayeese Al-Humal, president of the Jordanian Pharmaceutical Association, Tawfeeq Al-Azzeh Chairman of the Scientific Committee, representatives from the pharmaceutical industry, from the Ministry of Health and from the University of Jordan plus a number of pharmacists from the private sector.

• The Hashemite Hash House Harriers said larawalt on Monday Ken Himan, a crusty hound of over 100 runs, and Jan Erlsen an occasional hound. This group meets every Monday at 6.00 p.m. For details on the next venue contact Angus and Shehagh McCormick at 868190 or 867527.

• If you're lucky enough to be a friend of British Airways manager Eric Burdon and wife Sylvia and be invited to lunch with them, then you could be in for some lovely surprises. Last Friday, Eric and Sylvia gave a really great luncheon party for

wife, Prim Townsend, Judy Meyner, Carolyn Webster, Richard Danning, David Harila, and others. Among the prominent guests were Princess Mune and her parents Tony and Doris Gardiner, Phil Mendley, David Wiltbroad, Steve and Erice Collier, John and Jane Miller, John and Brande Clifton, Credic and Jeannette Mortimer, Brian and Hazel Cooper and daughter Helen, Rami Khoury and son Helham, Sue Conliffe, Brian Gerdner, Laila Daab, Ginny Stores, Samir Dekkak, Atlatat and Marina Lyon and baby daughter Sarah and many others.



Doctors Adnan Abdeliat, Munib Saket, and Sayyad Arabi Sallam at the Pharmaceutical Association's recent session.



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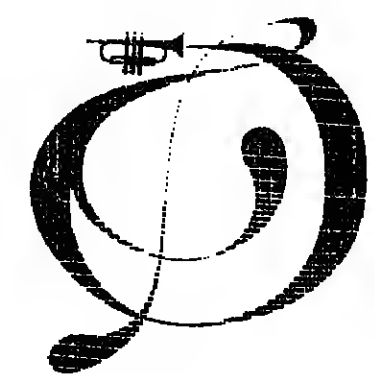
Eubanks Trio sizzles into town

By Diane C. Chilangwa
Star Staff Writer

"WHAT'S MOST important is to know your own sound, your own colours, your own rhythm," says 30-year-old guitarist Kevin Eubanks. "You have to know your own vibration so that whatever circle you move in, whether it's musical or social, you're still yourself. It's important to keep your own personality."

Described by some critics as a "gifted and versatile" instrumental and recording artist, Kevin Eubanks, accompanied by electric bassist Rael Wesley Grant and drummer Genn Jackson — forming Eubanks Trio — are visiting Jordan from 23 March to 29 March. Eubanks, who leads the group American Jazz, surprised no one when he became a guitarist.

Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Eubanks comes from a very musical family. His mother received a doctorate degree in music. Other members from his generation became working musicians — his brother, trombonist Robin Eubanks, his cousins, bassist David Eubanks and pianist Charles Eubanks, and his uncles, pianist Ray Bryant and bassist Tommy Bryant, around him as he grew up, as well as other jazz greats like drummer Papa Jo Jones. With so many jazz greats around him for a big part of his life, it was inevitable that Eubanks' initial interest in music be in the direction of jazz.



Jazz and its origins

JAZZ HAS become a truly international art form in the recent years. But where does it originate from and where is it now?

Although jazz today is performed in many corners of the world, its origins and shaping is something that is sometimes overlooked. Jazz is the product of a unique melting pot. It came out of a set of circumstances — historical, social and musical — all of which can never again fall in quite the same conjunction. Still, it has grown into a music that reflects more completely than any other element in American life the varied ethnic and national inspirations woven together by the people who make up the population of the United States.

The prime moving force in the creation of jazz was the black population who was emerging from slavery in the last half of the 19th century. This heritage was preserved in the songs and chants they used as a means of communicating while working in the fields, or on days when they were granted a half-holiday on Sunday.

On such days they met to stomp, chant and shuffle in dances to melodies created with bamboo tubes, and to pulse-catching rhythms beat out on

Howover, jazz music did not fascinate Eubanks at all. Instead he listened to the rock guitar of Mark Farner of Grand Funk and Terry Kath of Chicago both of whom inspired him to play rock music. It was then, at the age of 13 that Eubanks first began playing at all hours in clubs.

"When I started it was a whole lot of fun to express myself with music with my friends," says Eubanks. "Before I knew it, I was knee-deep into it and going to school for it."

Never practicing techniques, Eubanks learned things off records, playing with local players and developing a vocabulary for playing lines and exchanges.

"Sonny and Oscar outlined the changes so well they swung through it all. When I got into Wes Montgomery I was already

into jazz for a while and the chord thing was becoming a problem. So I left the solo thing alone and just started playing chords and harmony and getting into a Wes Montgomery trip."

Eubanks later attended Berklee College in Boston where in 1980 he graduated with a degree in composition. In the same year, Eubanks became part of legendary drummer Art Blakey's big band, which toured Europe and recorded an album for Timeless. This experience was later to become Eubanks' breakthrough into jazz.

Spotlighted at Carnegie Hall in 1983 at a Kool Jazz Festival gathering of what were called "The Young Lions", Eubanks experienced his first breakthrough as a young musician by earning himself a place in the jazz spotlight

scene. Soon after, he recorded his first album, "Kevin Eubanks, Guitarist."

In 1984 he recorded "Sundance" which featured a quartet playing Eubanks' music. In 1985, he recorded "Opening Night" also compositionally — Eubanks, and "Face to Face" in 1988. In addition to original music, he recorded jazz classics by Wes Montgomery and Charlie Parker, as well as the songs of Burt Bacharach, Stevie Wonder, and John. Eubanks later recorded "The Heat of Heat" — an album described as a climax of all his albums. George Benson, together with Oneje Allen Grubbs co-produced this album and each contributed a number.

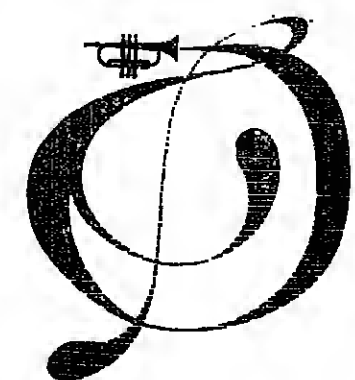
"The Heat of Heat" which features Eubanks' other two thirds — Final Wesley Grant and Genn Jackson — is a perfect intro-

duction to his guitar playing, which ranges from lyrical music to a rock-like well, backed by an easy-going easy beat. The other elements featured on the album include the great acoustic bassist Ron Carter, keyboardist Patricia Rushen and percussionist Don Alias.

Among other tracks on the album, "The Heat of Heat" features "The Palace of the Seven Jewels", an acoustic duet between Eubanks' guitar and the piano of Patricia Rushen backed by the synthesized strings of composer/arranger Gumps. It also features "Things First" a ballad composed by George Benson and "In a Few" composed and arranged by Eubanks, again featuring Grubbs who is joined by the Trio.

While in Jordan, Eubanks Trio will be hosted by the American Center in Amman. They are expected to perform at Yarmouk University at 3:00 p.m. and give a recital at Amre Hotel on Saturday 28 March. On Sunday 27 March, the group will have a workshop at the National Music Conservatory and will perform at Amre Hotel on 8:00 p.m. The Trio's final performance is tentatively scheduled on Monday 28 March at the Mu'ta University. The group will also be doing a programme for Radio Jordan and possibly Jordan Television.

All performances are free of charge.



completely with its functional origins which were an accompaniment to dancing, and declared itself an art music.

But as the 1940s faded into the 1950s, there appeared a new form, identified as "cool jazz." This seeming contradiction of terms was actually a rational description of an approach to jazz that resulted in a placid, withdrawn manner of playing. Its arrival was timely, for it lifted the mood of the new audience of listeners, and it was an inevitable reaction to the nervous, jangling attack of bebop.

Paralleling the return to basic blues also at this time, was a growing use of a style derived from gospel music. This lively and rhythmic music produced what became known as "Soul jazz." The most direct impact of jazz music, soul jazz, came through from Ray Charles, a blind singer and pianist who blended blues, a post-bop instrumental style, gospel and popular songs to create a vehicle for a raw emotional projection.

By the early '80s, the freedom of jazz began to take on deeper meanings. It plunged wholeheartedly into the free experiments in which such traditional guides as key, tempo and melody were abandoned, experiments that were also attracting many "classical" musicians. Jazz musicians began to be found in all corners of the world, its wheel continually turning to the spirit that originally motivated it.

Still another element that contributed to the music that was to become jazz was ragtime. This was basically a piano music, derived from marches and a musical style called "cakewalk" in which syncopation in the right hand was balanced against a steady beat in the left.

The first jazz band of consequence was a group led by Buddy Bolden, cornetist and barber who, in 1895 and 1898, was acknowledged to be the "King" among New Orleans musicians. Bolden's prowess as a leather-lunged cornetist was so overwhelming, according to legend, that when his band was playing in one park he could, with one mighty, compelling blast of his horn, lure all the dancers from another park a block away. "Callin my children home," was how Bolden described this.

As the 19th century gave way to the 20th, more black bands

were established in New Orleans much to the fascination of the white bands who soon started to copy the Black style of playing. However, they played with a more agitated, jerky attack than the envious roll of the Black music creating the foundation for what has since become known as "Dixieland jazz."

Later in the early 1940s emerged the bebop. Bop was colourful from the start. Shouts between bopsters on or off the bandstand — "OO shobop doo" and "Dig that crazy C7 man!" — established a bop fraternity, a building block style of modern jazz. Bebop effected the development of jazz in two vital ways. It returned the small jazz group to the primary position it had held before the big bands of the Swing Era overwhelmed the combos. And it turned jazz into a music intended for listening rather than dancing. With bebop, jazz broke



Kevin Eubanks

huga cowhide tomtoms called bamboulas.

When slavery was abolished by President Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, the former slaves found themselves open to a whole new musical world. Now they were able to turn their talents to professionally-made wind instruments, many of them horns left behind by soldier-musicians of the 1865 American Civil War.

Teaching themselves to play they learned and played already familiar hymns and marches. But this was basically a singing people, and when they blew on the horns they tried to reproduce what they could hear "singing" in their minds. Through these "singing horns," the marches and hymns took on a new rhythmic that they had never had before. The horns gave them "blue tonality," a characteristic of Black singing that became a basic characteristic of jazz.

IN BRIEF

Pre-race breath tests

LONDON (AP) — Imagine you're a racing driver sitting behind the wheel of a high-powered sports car on the starting grid, engine revving and waiting the green light.

Then along comes an official who hands you a breathalyzer device and says, with typical British politeness: "would you mind blowing into this bag, please?"

It may sound like a bad dream to an auto racer. But that's what could happen on British tracks and roads this season as the domestic governing body for the sport brings in random breath tests as part of an anti-drugs and alcohol campaign.

"Most of the tests will be done before the drivers get on to the grid," Martin Whitaker, spokesman for the Royal Automobile Motor Sports Association, told the Associated Press Monday.

"But, in theory, the tests can be carried out even when they are at the starting line in their cars."

Paul Azinger silences critics with victory over Tom Kite

ORLANDO, FLORIDA (AP) — Paul Azinger changed the question marks to exclamation points. "Every article that has been written about Paul Azinger this year has ended in a question mark," the 1987 player of the year said Sunday after firing a 5-under-par 68 for a five-stroke victory over Tom Kite in the bay hill classic.

"There's been a lot of expectations heaped on me. I put some on myself. I haven't enjoyed 1988 all that much. It's

been live and die on every shot. So this was pretty sweet."

The expectations came from his 1987 season, when he won three tournaments, more than \$600,000 dollars and earned the professional golf's player of the year honours.

The questions came from a recent history of next-year failures by players of the year. Not since Tom Watson in 1980 has a player of the year been able to win a tournament the following season.

The Heart's Day Race

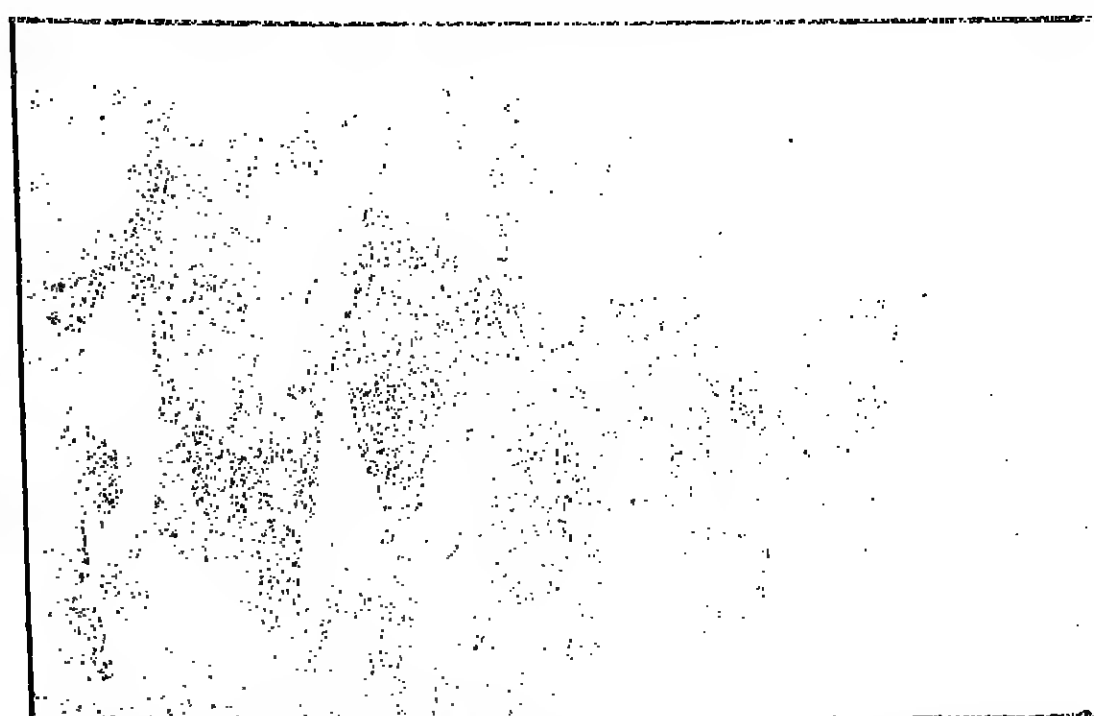
UNDER THE patronage of Dr. Abdul Sami Majni, president of the University of Jordan, a race will be started on Friday, 1 April 1988. The number of participants has remarkably increased, reaching 800 racers so far. According to sources, the Directorate of Education in Ajloun District ranks first with regard to the number of participants. In the Capital's Governorate, participants from the Fiaris, Jandawee and Manhal schools lead with a good number of participants.

In addition to the other participants, the Directorate of Education in Mandaba will participate with its team, along with a team from Al-Faisal Club.

The race distance is estimated at 2-7 kilometres, for which starting points have already been determined, one of which is the Ambassador Hotel.

The race is the first of its kind in Jordan, open to all interested participants and is the first event to be experienced by the Voluntary Society of Cardiothoracic Patients.

Contributions from the race will be allocated for cardiothoracic patients and Society's objectives.



And now for the run-in: Peter Scudamore on Celtic Shot (right) and Ken Morgan on Classical Charm flat out in the Champion Hurdle

This cup of joy and tears

Brough Scott on tragedy amid the glitter

IT WAS St Patrick's Day, but you can't expect the good saint to work all the miracles. One Irish-bred horse was led back in rapine, another waited for the friendly bullet. It was ghastly, but at Chatterham, as in other five last week, it's the way we were.

That came, at the end of the Gold Cup on Thursday, slams us straight into racing's least comfortable reality. If Charter Party's steaming, back-slipping return to the winner's circle is the most glorious side of the coin, it has to balance with what was happening to Forgive 'N Forget at the top of the hill. The film title fits — They Shoot Horses Don't They?

It takes just one look to know the worst. The galloping animal hobbles to a halt, part of

a hindleg swings sickeningly loose. All you want to do is get the vet there quickly and follow that grisly but so appropriate phrase: "Put him out of his misery."

There have been many other famous fatalities before Forgive 'N Forget. There are plenty more ahead. People will understand the view expressed by the 18-year-old Amanda Harwood who, after supervising Vagador to hurdling triumph on Tuesday, said her training ambitions were confined to the flat "because horses don't get hurt there like they do in jumping."

Yet those closest to the game still pursue it with an energy and affection which warm the heart. Indeed, it's with the horses and the horse people that your faith gets renewed. Wandering round the vast,

sprawling, boozing, betting, tented circus that this National Hunt Festival has become, makes you think of Temples of Mammon rather than celebrations of sport. It's only out there in the country that you find its truth.

There's a peculiar symmetry in a sleigh-chasing drama, and in the Gold Cup must of all horses and jockeys are put to a fast, demanding and dangerous test which their whole lives have prepared them for. At the start they are ready and primed in an almost awesome way. It's absolutely not with hindsight to state that on Thursday, on this, his sixth consecutive Chatterham trip, Forgive 'N Forget's muscular chestnut frame and sonalines awkward head looked more together than ever before.



Pallister (right) challenges Geddes. How would he fare against Holland?

Heady days premature for Pallister

[Shrewsbury Town....0

Middlesbrough....1]

ON THE final whistle Gary Pallister leaned back almost the extent of his 6ft 4in, a centre-half put under tremendous pressure and being fouled at that instant. He nevertheless had the height to reach the ball, nod it to safety, and help Middlesbrough take a game stride towards the First Division.

It was a save and a strike they barely deserved, won through a penalty by Gover in the 73rd minute when Shrewsbury goalkeeper Perks took the ankles of Ripley, who had raced through but had lost control of the ball.

Pallister encountered almost every difficulty one could imagine. The pitch was greasy from persistent heavy drizzle. Shrewsbury, the more urgent side, were anything but relegation hounded, and Pallister's right-hand man, Tony Mowbray, had to leave the field for stitches in a head wound after only eight minutes.

Indeed there are many on Teesside who maintain that the 24-year-old Mowbray is easily the senior partner at centre back. When he left,

after ducking low on to Geddes a boot, the reorganization around Pallister was quite calm, with Glover adeptly stepping into the breach. Mowbray returned after five minutes.

But for Pallister there were a few moments of anxiety. For his first header, in the third minute, he had to stoop, since he towered seven inches above Michael Brown for whom the ball was intended. From the resulting mêlée Tester should have scored but missed the shot lamely to goalkeeper Perks.

weather: drizzle. Ground: heavy. Goal: Glover (pen, 73min)0-1.

Shrewsbury (4-4-2): Parke; Williams, Prattley, Linghan, Green; Kasule, Bell, McNally, Foster (sub: Steele, 72min); Geddes, Brown.

Middlesbrough (4-4-2): Peers; Parkinson, Mowbray, Pallister, Cooper; Kerr (sub: Kernaghan, 85min), Lowe, Glover, Hamilton; Ripley, Steven.

Referee: M. Dumblebee (Nottingham).

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A stage of action

The critical stage through which the Islamic world is passing laid heavy responsibilities on the foreign ministers of member states of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) who have been meeting in Amman this week with an agenda loaded with many issues of vital importance to the entire Muslim world. The foreign ministers, who represent more than 40 Muslim states, met at a crucial period marked by major developments which call for a quick collective Islamic action to contain the dangers and foil enemy schemes. These are the serious escalation in the Iran-Iraq war, including the resumption of the atrocious war of cities, and the continued heroic uprising of Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and Israel's resort to new extremely repressive practices in its desperate attempts to crush the will of the revolting Palestinians.

Needless to say, both events require urgent concerted moves to be coordinated through the OIC which was originally set up to cope with the dangers and challenges confronting the Muslim nations. The senseless war which has been raging for more than eight years in the Gulf region between two major Muslim powers must be brought to an immediate end to stop the bloodshed and halt the unnecessary draining of Muslim resources and energies. A firm collective action by Muslim states, which may include the imposing of pressure against the party which refuses peace on the basis of international resolutions, can greatly contribute to efforts currently undertaken by the United Nations to stop the bloody conflict.

In the meantime, Palestinians who have been rising up for about four months in the occupied territories against occupation, excessive oppression and Nazi-like measures, are certainly looking to their Muslim brethren around the world for help and concrete support. They are in urgent need of all forms of assistance to maintain and step up their courageous confrontation with the forces of occupation and increase their pressures on Israel until it is forced to give up the Arab territories it has been occupying for more than 20 years.

It is of paramount importance for the Amman OIC foreign ministers' conference to adopt resolutions which would transfer the Islamic world from the stage of reaction to a new stage of action. The challenges are too enormous and hazardous to be tackled merely with statements and verbal remarks.

Disappointing results

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shmir returned from Washington this week brandishing the flag of extremism and audaciously declaring that US-Israeli relations remain sound and untouched by the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories. Mr Shmir was able, it seems, to set the peace process backwards and give his government's iron-fist policy a fresh mandate — a mandate which has the blessing of the United States.

Unlike what many observers expected before Shmir's visit to the United States alerted, the Israeli premier has managed to absorb much of the criticism which was directed at Israel's handling of the Palestinian uprising, and also to unarm the Shultz peace plan of whatever positive points it had offered.

Four hours before Mr Shmir held his press conference in the Ben Gurion airport, his so-called Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin announced that the Israeli army had received no new orders and that it will continue to gun down protesters. He even disclosed that Israeli civilians can now shoot and kill Palestinians suspected of throwing "moleotov cocktails." No change is then expected in the tactics and strategies of either Israel's government or its army deployed in the occupied areas. At the same time, the Palestinian national uprising continues to flare up as innocent Palestinians are killed in the streets, in hospitals, and in detention camps.

Israeli newspapers are even talking of an intensive military campaign, which was approved by Washington, to be carried out by the Israeli army to put down the uprising at any human cost — on the Palestinian side.

In the light of all these developments one can only expect the worst. Israel has obviously given its answer to all peace offers by stepping up its military measures. With the Land Day anniversary only days away, we fear that a bloody confrontation will take place with the Israelis unleashing their army and radical settlers to face protesting Arabs.

We have expected positive pressure from the Reagan Administration to be applied on Mr Shmir, which at least would have resulted in a relaxation in Israel's policy in the occupied West Bank and Gaza. But now we are convinced that the same administration which approved the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the striking of Iraq's nuclear research plant, the closing down of PLO's office in Washington and its UN observer's mission, is the same administration which now looks the other way as Israel's army prepares to carry out a genocide against the Palestinian people.

Uprising awakens American public to realities

By Dena Adams Shmidt
Star Washington Correspondent

WHILE SHULTZ and Shamir were arguing at the state department probably in vain, the American press and television had distinguished themselves by reporting with considerable objectivity the facts of the Palestinian uprising.

Although the American media seemed, after the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the massacres in a refugee camp, to slip rapidly back into indifference this time the Palestinian uprising during the past three months, and the Israeli suppressive policy seem to have left a deeper impression.

All the TV networks — ABC, NBC and CBS have, on balance, presented the true picture of unarmed bruised and beaten Palestinians, and of the armed beaters, the Israelis. This goes for CBS as well as the others in spite of the presumed sympathies of its new president, Mike Wallace and Leslie Stahl especially distinguished reporters.

This time it seems that the American public is awake and is likely to remain so no matter how politics develop. That's suggested by a Time Magazine survey at the end of January. It indicated that 45 per cent of non-Jewish Americans believe US aid to Israel should be cut off because of Israeli actions against Palestinians, and 56 per cent of the same group of Americans favour creation of a Palestinian homeland in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.



View from the US

In Time's poll, Jewish and non-Jewish Americans came close to agreeing (52 per cent of the Jews and 51 per cent of the non-Jews) that Israel's military operations might very well increase anti-Semitism in the US.

Here is a meaningful quote from a columnist in the Washington Post, William Raspberry:

"To tune in the evening news is to watch as Israel turns itself into something even its friends cannot defend. A country willing — even eager — to use deadly force to put down rioting Palestinians. It is a gruesome spectacle: embarrassing to American Jews, hate-inspiring to Arabs, and utterly dismaying to all who care about either justice or peace. Israel is almost wilfully transforming itself into the South Africa of the Middle East."

Why oil still holds the key

COMMENTARY
Sajid Rizvi

Special to The Star

LONDON — From the glass towers of the City, London's financial district, the Middle East seems distant. It was no surprise therefore to hear, during a telephone interview, a Western economist chuckle and deliver this judgement: "What happens to the Middle East economies is quite frankly irrelevant. They've had a good time over there for several years now. It can't last forever."

These are the influences otherwise known as the 'market forces', an emotive and controversial phrase but still valid because of the credibility it enjoys in the energy sector of the industrial world.

In the cold and slushy months of winter in the Gulf, the war between Iraq and Iran fizzled out where, from the energy industry's standpoint, it mattered most — in the sea. The Western naval presence was all but forgotten, or ceased to be news or the source of naval escalation. Its effect was to make the oil traders less apprehensive and therefore less willing to pay the market price for crude. Many decided to wait instead, and thus contributed to the weakening of the market, as witnessed in recent weeks.

The deadliest phase of the 'war of the cities' in the seven years of the conflict, quite ironically, did little to convince buyers that oil supply was in danger. Added to that calming effect of yet another inconclusive term of the fighting was word from the United States that the recession, after all, was on the way and keeping the motorists away from the gas stations.

OPEC did the rest. In one of those bouts of complacency that become costlier each time they recur, the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries went back on its own commitments and pumped more when less would have been enough. OPEC members produced an average of 19 million barrels a day in the first six months of last year when there was little guarantee that the quota of 15.58 million barrels would hold the price at the \$18 marker.

The price now is on a slippery slide. It won't stop sliding, not easily, not soon. And yet this could have been avoided by a more realistic appraisal of the 'market forces', whether one believed those to be instigated by OPEC's loose or respon-

sive to the dynamics of the situation hardly mattered. There's a large constituency in the industrial world which still imagines itself to be impervious to events outside its geographical boundaries. In this case the clutches of OPEC or non-OPEC oil producing nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

This group of important policymakers, financial operators and economic theoreticians is unlikely to respond sympathetically to OPEC's present predicament. Politics, economic self-interest and the industrial world's own preoccupation with maintaining a recovery (its recovery) come in the way of a positive response, nor should one be expected in the first place.

While cheaper oil signals a chink of hope of recovery for the rudimentary economist in the industrial world, its implication is quite the reverse in the developing world. That's the bottom line which, to start with, should cut out the rhetoric about constructive co-operation between OPEC and the industrial world, particularly the oil-producing countries of Europe and North America. Such co-operation would not come about as an act of charity or a gesture of goodwill, but rather it would have to be an expression of self-interest.

In the aftermath of the October stock markets crash, the United States, Europe and Japan have seen billions of their currencies wiped off the books, but the more serious damage has been to international co-operation. Amid the current scramble for placemal recovery, whatever the means of acquiring it, there's little room for one-to-one co-operation on oil alone.

Trade is a different matter, however. The economic and financial slowdown in the major OPEC nations means that there will be less pickings available there for the bruised mercantile economies of the industrial world. But the scope for trade will be even less if the oil price falls further and the oil-producing countries are unable to diversify their sources of revenue with exports to the crash-hit economies of the industrial world.

The financial community in the developed world seems to be looking expectantly at the OPEC region as the next major debtor group. But meeting the cash shortfalls with loans would not be the answer. A more intelligent use of trade to produce answers on the oil front would, OPEC nations may find they need to summon all the sophistication and fact at hand to avoid being sucked into a situation the Latin Americans know only too well.

The diplomatic ballet in the Maghreb

By Ali Sbel
Special to The Star

MOROCCO — The last word on the limits of optimism about unity in the Maghreb is yet to be written, but the flurry of diplomatic activity in February has led many to believe that a concrete outcome may be close. If the result of recent contacts is positive, it will surprise most of the experienced observers and sources close to the Maghreb governments, who remain convinced that the act of the diplomatic ballet is little different from the last ones and that the grand finale hasn't been rehearsed yet.

"Wistful thinking" is how most qualified analysts described the renewed unified efforts described the renewed unified efforts described the renewed unified efforts.

President Chadli Benjedid, however, hoped to win over the new regime in Tunisia and resume "normal" relations with Qadhafi. This was to have been achieved by playing the role of the honest-broker to reconcile Tunisia and Tripoli. Relations between Tunisia and Libya were severed when Qadhafi provoked Bourguiba and expelled some 30,000 Tunisian workers. President Ben Ali reestablished diplomatic relations last December after Qadhafi agreed to compensate the victims of the expulsion order.

But Algeria hoped that, as a diplomatic spinoff of the reconciliation between Tunisia and Tripoli, it would bring Qadhafi into the Algerian-Tunisian 'Treaty of Fraternity and Concord', concluded in March 1983 and joined by Mauritania in October that year. Qadhafi agreed initially to join the treaty, but Algeria then insisted on the mutual frontier problems being solved as a prerequisite. This was taken by Qadhafi as a snub, and he went instead of King Hassan II and signed a union with Morocco in August 1985.

The Moroccan-Libyan accord, called a long-proposed summit between the five Maghreb states — Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya — remains a dream. Too much is expected of it anyway, starting with the premise that, once it takes place, many of the region's political and economic problems would dissolve. Other than the problems be-

tween Libya and Algeria, the tension between Morocco and Algeria, main protagonists in the Saharan dispute, also has undermined chances of a Maghreb summit.

Nor are the other countries willing partners in any Maghreb arrangement that can be sewn up. Tunisia under President Ben Ali is too involved with clearing up the post-Bourguiba mess to become involved with larger designs in the area. Since his palace coup of 7 November 1987, President Ben Ali's regime is deep in its political and economic reforms agenda. It has indicated its determination to maintain strict neutrality in the inter-Maghreb politics. Most particularly Ben Ali seems anxious not to be seen taking sides in Chad or the Sahara.

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The Moroccan-Libyan accord, called

the 'Arab-African Union Treaty', was revoked by Hassan the following year when a deterioration of mutual ties began with the then Israeli Prime Minister, Shimon Peres, visit to Morocco. Qadhafi condemned the Israeli visit; a joint communiqué issued after a visit by President Hafez Al Assad of Syria to Tripoli used what Rabat saw as insulting language.

That practically ended Libya's union with Morocco and prompted Algeria to turn to Qadhafi, with hope that Libya would resume military and financial aid to Polisario, the Algerian-backed guerrillas fighting to wrest control of the Western Sahran territory from Morocco. Libya had suspended arms supplies and cash aid to Polisario when it entered the ill-fated union with Morocco. Since the Algerian entreaties, Qadhafi has hinted he has resumed aid to Polisario, but not specified the inventory.

The Algerians, meanwhile, continue to insist on direct negotiations between Morocco and Polisario before a United Nations-supervised referendum in the territory, which was part of Spanish Sahara until 1976. The Moroccans argue that such negotiations constitute an outright recognition of a movement that represents only itself and Algerian interests. Rabat points out that an internationally supervised plebiscite should be paramount.

King Hassan and President Benjedid met in February 1983 and in April 1987 to seek accord but the meetings ended with accusations and counter accusations. A UN technical mission visited Morocco and Algeria in December 1987, and a report was presented to the UN Secretary General, Dr Javier Peres de Cuellar, who is expected to visit the region in March or April. The contents of the mission's report are not yet known, but informed observers say that it will most likely recommend a cease-fire to allow the holding of a referendum.

But the message of the UN-led diplomacy is clear. It is that so long as the dispute over Western Sahara lingers, its resolution should assume priority over all other side issues between the constituents of the Maghreb.

South Korea

Regional super-power

By Dennis Chaplin and Stephanie Willard
Special to The Star

LONDON — The involvement of 200,000 South Korean and U.S. troops and countless tons of military hardware in exercises near the North Korean border this month highlights the continuing concern Seoul maintains about external dangers, whatever problems it may have within its borders.

The size and efficiency of the armed forces make the country clearly a super-power in the south-east Asian region, and democratic changes appear unlikely to influence that. The "Team Spirit" exercise is staged annually as a warning to the Communist regime north of the 38th parallel (38°N).

Memories of the 1950-53 war are still raw on the Korean peninsula, aggravating the constant economic, industrial and military competition between the two states. Currently, the antipathy is worse due to North Korea's involvement in blowing up a South Korea's plans for the Olympics.

To get an idea of the martial ethos on this forbidding land of land between China and Japan, South Korea has the world's highest proportion of population in military uniform — 13 per cent.

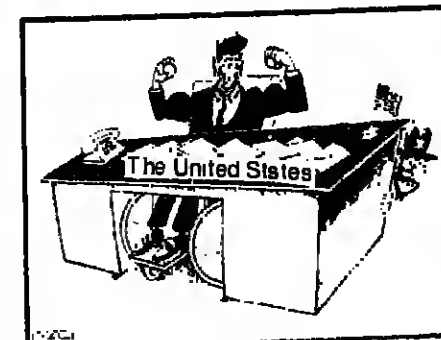
South Korea is one of Asia's most potent manufacturing centres, and this is reflected in its military production potential, much of which is in joint venture with U.S. firms, as in aeronautics, electronics and heavy industry.

The giant Samsung company dominates the aircraft and naval industries, while Hyundai and its Ulsan Yard dominates shipbuilding. South Korea has the world's largest shipyard and its manufacturing strength is already the bane of Western shipbuilders.

The Hyundai Rolling Stock Tank Plant

in Changwon is involved with the U.S. General Dynamics K-1 main battle tank, modelled after the American Abrams M1A1 monster. More than 100 already have been made there and there are clear prospects for the Asian export market.

Daewoo Heavy Industries works with Sikorsky in building helicopters under a programme which will see up to 70 per cent made in South Korea. U.S. helicopters are being manufactured by Samsung Precision Industries in a deal with Bell.



HOW shipyard of West Germany is negotiating with South Korea on a collaborative venture to construct submarines. A £35 million deal has now been signed, also involving Britain, which is providing fire control systems for the submarines.

New regulations for industrial offset programmes on major military purchases abroad in excess of \$1 million have been introduced by the Defence Industry Bureau, and should be of major benefit to South Korea. A host of new weaponry is being sought by South Korea — including the tripod mounted Stinger for air defence around air bases and shipborne

helicopters for anti-submarine vessel warfare.

The Science Policy Research Division of the Congressional Research Service in the United States under Arthur H. Friedman reports that South Korea is working with the area's 'super defence giant' Taiwan, in developing a medium-range tactical missile system which would be nuclear-capable.

The South Koreans already produce solid propellant rocket motors for the US Harpoon naval missile, the local version of which is built under the name 'Sea Dragon'. Military co-operation is also being stepped up with Britain, as emphasized by recent meetings between a South Korean delegation under Assistant Defence Minister Major-General Chang Koo Lee and Britain's Head of Defence Export Sales Colin Chandler.

Talks were geared to the countries 'improving co-operation in defence equipment and systems fields', according to a joint communiqué. South Korea's biggest coup has been procurement from the United States of the sought-after F-16 fighter, which is currently upgrading the air forces of Japan, Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore and Pakistan.

U.S. commitments to boost South Korea's defence structure include a new memorandum of understanding on modernization of South Korea's reserve war munitions stocks and joint ventures in defence engineering. Apart from the 40,000 U.S. servicemen and 170 combat aircraft stationed in South Korea, the commitment has escalated in other areas.

Ten years ago, the United States pulled out its Lance nuclear battlefield missiles from the DMZ. This month, Battery B of the 33rd Field Artillery is in position facing the DMZ — armed with the very same missiles.

Viewpoint

By Ya'coub Ahmad

Carrot policy can't succeed

WHILE ISRAELI Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir was in Washington reiterating his absolute rejection of the latest American peace bid and any other formula which would trade peace for territory, the US Defence Department announced plans to sell Israel 75 F-16 warplanes to compensate for Israel's dropping of the Lavi aircraft project. The announcement must have surprised many around the world, including people in the United States itself for it came when the entire international community has been condemning Israeli excesses in the occupied territories and when Shamir was adamantly refusing to take one single step towards peace in an open defiance of president Reagan's administration.

The move cast new unnecessary doubts on the seriousness of the recent US peace efforts in the Middle East.

Furthermore, it is clear to everyone that the Israeli arsenal is not in need for additional planes and weapons because it contains, among many other things, scores of nuclear missiles which constitute an effective deterrent against attacks on Israel. The US untimely step has been widely viewed in the Arab world as a US gift to Shamir for his intransigence and unwillingness to budge.

It is this carrot policy which has strengthened the position of Israeli hardliners and has made Middle East peace unattainable. The policy was initiated by Henry Kissinger, the Zionist who placed Israeli interests above his country's concerns. Over Henry convinced US administrations in the seventies that Washington should give Israel anything it asks for to enhance its sense of security and thus encourage it to make peace without fear of the future. The direct result of that policy was that Israel has not only hardened its position towards peace endeavours but was also encouraged to carry out massive military assaults and expand its colonization process in the occupied Arab territories.

In light of these catastrophic consequences, the United States was expected to amend the policy to impose self-restraint on the uncompromising Israelis. But it has been quite clear that President Ronald Reagan's administration still favours the carrot policy despite the tragic results it has yielded over the past 15 years.

The sale of the 75 F-16 planes should have been used by Washington as a means of pressure to force Shamir not to let President Reagan down and ridicule his peace endeavour. Instead, Washington chose to appease Shamir and to serve a notice upon the sceptical Arab states that Israel, no matter what it might have done, is beyond pressure or punishment.

If Washington is genuinely interested in bringing about peace in the Middle East, it should first abandon its carrot policy and resort at times to the stick. President Reagan needs to be reminded of President Dwight Eisenhower's firmness in 1956 when he forced Israel to withdraw from Sinai after threatening to cut vital US aid to the Jewish state.

Total compliance with directives

Local leadership guides the uprising



Tender fingers dragging heavy stones

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agence) — Israeli newspaper quoted Defense Minister Rabin as saying "barbaric settlers are permitted to fire at Palestinians who hurl Molotov Cocktails. In its issue on Wednesday, Yediot Ahronot reported that this is the first time such measure is adopted since the outbreak of the uprising early on December

However, the Israeli soldiers were allowed Sunday to fire at demonstrators who hurl any burning object without pre-warning.

Yosi Sarid, a Knesset member from Ratz leftist party believes that gross encroachments on the part of the settlers will ensure later Sarid disclosed that 10 Palestinians have been killed at the hands of the settlers since 8 December.

The Palestine Liberation Organization, in underground Iestlet No. 11, ordered Arabs to "showar soldiers and herds of cowardly settlers with stones, fire-bombs and iron bars."

The army announced a new military law permitting the detention of any security prisoner for up to six months with less judicial review than in the past. The measure, which the army said would be in effect for six months, would eliminate the requirement for a military judge to review the case within 96 hours.

Israeli officials said the measure was designed to ease an overloaded military court system, which has handled nearly 3,000 cases since December. But Arab lawyers said they feared detention without trial could become much more widely used.

The West Bank and Gaza Strip were paralyzed by a general strike called to commemorate the 20th anniversary of a 1968 clash between troops and Palestinians in Fedayeen, in Jordan.

Fresh graffiti scrawled overnight on walls in the occupied

ity but said the family removed the body from Khen Yunis' Nasser Hospital and the cause of death could not be determined.

The killing brought the Palestinian death toll to 107 in almost four months of unrest, according to unofficial U.N. figures. One Israeli soldier has been killed by Arab gunfire.

In the occupied Gaza Strip, the body of another Palestinian was found in an orchard in the village of Beil Henoun, Israeli radio said. The man's skull was crushed, the radio said.

Sixteen Palestinians were wounded by Israeli gunfire in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, according to hospital officials and the Arab-owned press service, which provided names and ages for each of the wounded.

Lentel No. 11 called on Palestinians to prepare for a long struggle against the Israelis by developing "home economy, raising chickens, rabbits and planting vegetables." The leaflet, signed by the Palestine Liberation Organization, also called for March 26 to be a day of struggle against Israeli-appointed Arab municipal officials in the West Bank and Gaza, which number 16.

"The people of the uprising will be severe with anyone who



A group of soldiers pulling an old lady

Israeli fatality since widespread uprising began 14 weeks ago," hospital officials said.

An army spokeswoman said the soldier was shot in the head with a pistol as he stood watch near a government building in the West Bank town of Bethlehem. She said the army immediately declared the area a closed military zone and began searching. It was the first Israeli fatality since the uprising began in the occupied territories last December. Last Thursday, an Israeli civilian was shot and wounded in legs near a refugee camp in the occupied Gaza Strip.

Stone-throwing youths confronted Israeli troops in scattered clashes Saturday but no shootings were reported. Hospital officials in the occupied Gaza Strip said nine Palestinians were admitted with beating-injuries. However, troops burst into the Ramallah Hospital in the early morning hours "to remove undesirable elements from the premises and return control of the hospital to the doctors and nurses." The hospital, has become a gathering place for young Arab protesters, who have raised the Palestinian flag on its roof, hurled stones at approaching soldiers, and taken refuge in the hospital's corridors.

Also in Ramallah, the army detained four foreign TV crews, including crews from the American CBS and CNN networks, who refused to leave the area despite a closure order. Army commanders are empowered to close off areas under their control at will.

A statement released Saturday evening by the Defense Ministry said authorities had outlawed Shabibah, the youth group of Yasser Arafat's Fatah wing of the PLO with thousands of members throughout the territories, because of its role in unruly that began last December.

"Shabibah activities have been involved in activities against the security forces in December 1987 and even prior," the

statement said.

Given its continuous involvement in the disruption of Israel's law and order in the area, and since it is an inseparable part of the PLO, it was declared illegal. Members will be subject to arrest and trial, the statement said.

"This will not change anything," said Seeb Erekat, a professor at Nebulie An-Najah University. "They've been arresting young kids at random all along. They are just trying every tactic in the book to quell this uprising."

Earlier in the week Israeli troops fired on stone-throwing Palestinian refugees in the West Bank and Gaza Strip Friday, killing two, the army said. At least 25 protesters were wounded in scattered clashes, according to hospital officials.

Israeli military authorities detained a prominent Gaza attorney and four Arab journalists. Authorities also ordered foreign journalists out of the Gaza Strip and many areas of the West Bank. Chief of Staff Dan Shomron called on Israel's leader to seek to reach an accord with the Arabs to and more than 14 weeks of unrest.

United Nations officials in Nicosia, Cyprus said that more than 400 Palestinian refugees had been injured in Gaza last week, bringing to more than 800 the number of casualties in March.

Protests erupted at the Shati' refugee camp in Gaza after hundreds of worshippers streamed from the camp's Al-Gharbi mosque and saw soldiers scuffling with three youths, witnesses said. "The worshippers began yelling and throwing stones at troops," the witnesses told the Associated Press on condition of anonymity.

Troops dropped tear-gas canisters from helicopters, set fires and fired rubber bullets before using live ammunition to disperse the worshippers. The witnesses and the army said.

On the other hand, seven prominent Jewish intellectuals and artists including U.S. Nobel prize-winning author Saul Bellow called on Israel to accept the American Middle East peace initiative, the Jerusalem Post reported Friday.

They lauded the statement during a symposium on Judaism and democracy at Tel-Aviv University. The seven warned that "continued control of a large and hostile Arab population will not promise (Israeli) security" and urged Israel to accept the "admirable" Shultz initiative.

The uprising

Islamic quest for coherence

A quest for coherence and collective effort vis-à-vis the events in the Israeli-occupied territories is at the top of the Islamic foreign ministers' agenda in Amman.

By Wafa Amr
Special to The Star

AMMAN — The meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers, which opened in Amman on 21 March, comes in response to the growing need for the endorsement of a collective Muslim stand toward the current events in the area.

The Palestinian popular uprising in the occupied territories and the escalating war between Iran and Iraq are the chief reasons for that quest and are likely to remain so for the foreseeable future. Hence the gathering in Amman is intended to look for a collective action in response to the events.

Unlike the situation that prevailed during the Fifth Islamic Summit in January 1987, the Palestine problem has again attracted global attention and will be at the top of ministers' agenda. The 1987 summit in Kuwait focused on the Gulf war, with the Arab-Israeli conflict taking the second place.

The Islamic Conference Organization, with headquarters in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, has the Palestine Liberation Organization and 45 countries as its members and several other Muslim minority groups as obser-

vers. Analysts believe that resolutions at the forthcoming meeting of the foreign ministers are not expected to depart from the resolutions adopted at the previous Islamic gathering.

The focus continues to be on the need for an international conference under the United Nations auspices with the participation of the five permanent members (the United States, the Soviet Union, China, France and Britain) and the concerned parties, including the PLO.

The recent American initiatives purporting to solve the problem through proposals not entirely acceptable to all parties concerned have further highlighted the importance of the conference.

Palestinian sources said the PLO would press for a special resolution at the Islamic session to build up the campaign for convening the international conference. The PLO wants an independent Palestinian delegation to take part in the international conference.

"The 1987 Islamic summit was marked by attempts to undermine the influence of the Palestine Liberation Organization, but this time the PLO will attend the meetings from a

peace, and William Oundt, on the staff of the National Security Council from 1977 to 1979, now senior fellow at the Brookings Institution.

The three, who published an article in the Washington Post on Sunday, represent a large group of 19 who will publish a more extensive report in the coming week. The three concluded that it should now be the central goal of American diplomacy to bring about Israeli-Palestinian negotiations within an international framework.

Given the Soviet Union's relations with Syria and the PLO the urge the U.S. government to acknowledge the Soviet role in the talks now beginning between Secretary Shultz and the Soviet Foreign Affairs Chief Shavardnadze. The U.S. should also realize, they write, that none of the Arab countries or the PLO are likely to support Shultz's or any other plan unless it is endorsed by the Russians.

The United States is, however, well-positioned to come up with ideas for short and long term solutions. It should acknowledge that UN Resolution 242 with its concept of land for peace is less applicable to the West Bank and Gaza than it was to the Sinai desert. That's why creative new ideas need to be evolved jointly with Israel, the Palestinians and Jordan.

One such idea, they suggest could be that while Jordan has a central role to play Palestine should be represented in negotiations with Israel by spokesmen of their own choosing whether in a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation or in some other configuration.

And American officials should realize that no Palestinian are likely to come forward to negotiate with Israel without having implicit or explicit endorsement of the Palestine Liberation Organization. At the same time they should also realize that Israel would surely remain reluctant to negotiate directly with the PLO because of its present and past policies.

strong" position created by the uprising, the sources said.

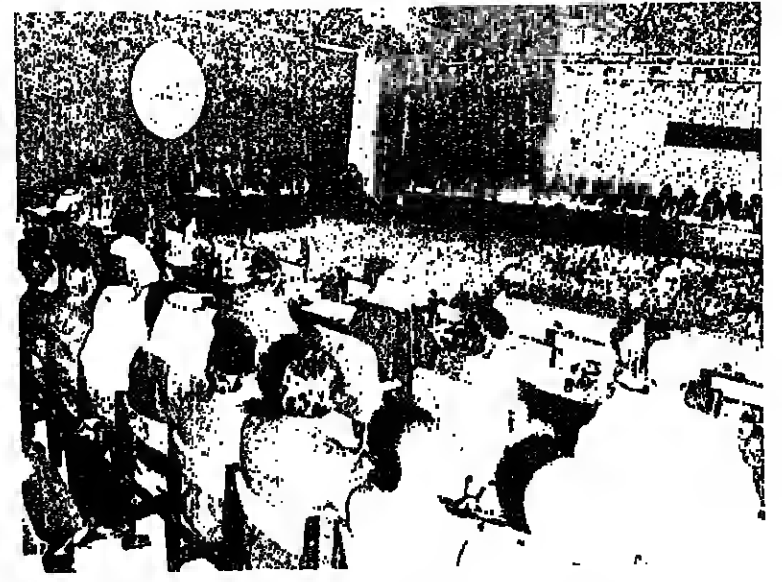
Owing to the current heroic uprising in the Palestine problem reoccupied the forefront of items on the ICO foreign ministers' agenda and the PLO gains more leverage in the proposed initiative for peace.

"The discussions will centre on ways of strengthening the protests in the occupied lands, increasing contributions to the Jerusalem Fund and greater diplomatic solidarity on the Palestinian question.

"The Islamic countries will reject any unilateral peace initiatives that offer no prospect of a comprehensive settlement", conference sources said.

The seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war will also dominate the agenda, particularly in the aftermath of the failing attempts to halt the "War of the Cities". Iran has announced its willingness to attend the meeting, and conference sources believe that Iran's participation may lead the participants toward an opening.

"The Fifth Islamic Summit was



ICO foreign ministers' conference

forced to discuss the Gulf War in general terms, taking no strong position and avoiding specifics. But with Iran's participation, there would be scope for narrowing the gap between Iran and Iraq," conference sources said.

Alghanistan, whose membership of the Islamic group has been suspended since the 1979 Soviet invasion, will figure in a wider diplomatic effort aimed at eliciting Soviet support for the Middle East conference. Jordan has been trying to convince Pa-

kistan and Saudi Arabia to pressure the Mujahideen guerrillas into accepting the Soviet withdrawal plan.

While the Afghan talks in Geneva remain deadlocked, there is little indication of the Jordanian initiative's direction. But Jordan hopes that by sharing in the success of a diplomatic breakthrough in Afghanistan it will be able to win Soviet endorsement of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the anticipated international peace conference.

Hostage's wife stays in Lebanon to be close

JEAN SUTHERLAND hasn't touched her husband or heard his voice for nearly three years, but she lives in the capital of Lebanon, so she can stay close to the American hostage.

"I am there and I feel very good there," Mrs Sutherland said in an interview last week, during a visit to the nation's capital. "I don't have any real fears."

Mrs Sutherland has not courted publicity or criticized US government officials to draw attention to the plight of her Scots-born husband, Thomas Sutherland. Few recognized her at a prayer ceremony Wednesday to mark Terry Anderson's third year in captivity.

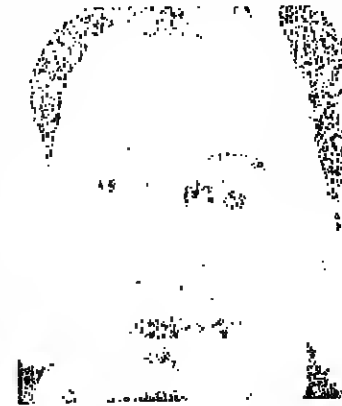
Anderson, chief Middle East correspondent for the Associated Press, is the longest-held American hostage. He and Sutherland have been held in the same room for some of the time, according to former hostages.

Sutherland, dean of agriculture at the American University of Beirut, was kidnapped 9 June 1985, arriving in Beirut after a visit to the United States. His wife was in Colorado to finish her Ph.D. Thesis in English.

A soft-spoken but direct woman, Mrs Sutherland returned permanently to Beirut in October 1985. Except for periodic visits to see her three daughters, all in their 20s, she has remained in Lebanon.

The state department granted the wives of the American hostages special permission to stay in Lebanon, which is off-limits to US citizens. Mrs Sutherland is one of the few Americans remaining in the country.

Life in Beirut has settled into a routine for Mrs Sutherland, who teaches English at the American University and lives on the campus in West



US hostage Sutherland

Beirut. She spends most of her time working.

"Chaos in the country has forced many teachers to flee, leaving the school short-staffed," Mrs Sutherland said. "Although her schedule is demanding, work gives meaning to her life and makes it bearable," she said.

"Being at the university is so rewarding — there is so much to do," she said. She also created two funds to raise money for the university and Lebanese children orphaned and handicapped by the war.

Security has improved since the Syrians stationed troops in West Beirut about a year ago to quell the warring militia. "In a sense the lifestyle has changed quite remarkably and we have a sense of living quite normally," she said.

"Murders, muggings and robberies are common — as in any big city — but indiscriminate shelling has virtually ceased," she said. "The economy has declined as a result of the civil war. The electricity and the water often shut off, and imported goods are sometimes in short supply," she said.

Mrs Sutherland has had few clues about her husband or his captors. The hostages

are thought to be held in the southern suburbs of Beirut by pro-Iranian Shiite Muslims close to Iran.

Of the nine American hostages, six have wives living in Lebanon Two — Mrs Sutherland and Virginia Sleen — were born in the United States, the others are from the Middle East.

The network of wives "is a very strong support group," Mrs Sutherland said, although she gets together on a frequent basis only with Iliam Ghandour, Joseph Cicippio's wife. Cicippio was the comptroller at the university.

The two live on the university campus, while three other women live near the Beirut University College where their husbands taught. They are Mrs Stean and the wives of Robert Polhill and Jessa Turner. Also living in Lebanon is the wife of Frank H. Reed.

One of Mrs Sutherland's major concerns for her husband is the frustration that he must feel by being unable to work or use his time constructively.

"Tom was always a worker and not being able to do something must be driving him crazy," she said. Former hostages have said boredom was one of the worst parts of captivity.

To amuse themselves, Sutherland and Anderson planned an imaginary farm while in captivity, according to the Rev. Lawrence Martin Jenco, a former hostage who spent time with them.

Mrs Sutherland lives in the present, refusing to look too far into the future. Asked how long she expects her husband to remain a hostage, she replied: "We don't know how many years it is going to be." And when he is released, she will be there, she said.

Mrs Sutherland has had few clues about her husband or his captors. The hostages

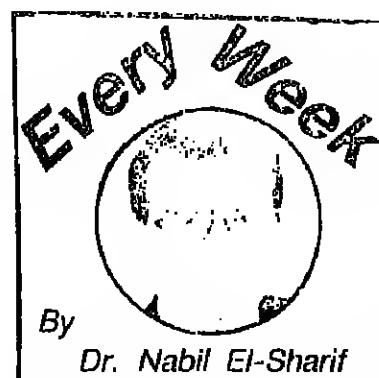
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THE JERUSALEM STAR 23

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A grim look and a warning!!!

WHEN I read the (Washington Times) report that Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir received a warning from President Reagan that he would have to answer to the Israeli people if he rejected the US-Middle East peace plan I was taken by surprise, because Arab observers have not heard this kind of talk between Israeli and the US for several years.

In the intellidom, a warning prior to Shamir's departure from Washington last week the Israeli prime minister reiterated his rejection of the US plan, even though Reagan, who supposedly gave him a warning, was standing next to him.

If anyone is misled into believing that (a grim look) is going to bring this "mischievous" politician back in line, he has to go back to Shamir's blood-stained history, and read the litany of his atrocities who has nothing in his heart or on his mind except a horrible desire to kill and torture Arabs.

Reagan is not even coming close to approaching Shamir in any way that would have the slightest possibility of restoring him to sanity. The grim look is not definitely sufficient to achieve that goal by itself. But even Reagan's words that are so conciliatory and ambiguous would do much better than the presidential grim look!

In his answer to Shamir's speech, Reagan made a clear effort to exclude the Israeli prime minister from a general warning aimed apparently at inviolable ghosts who would dare oppose the US peace initiative. "Those who say no to the US plan," said the prime minister, "need not answer to us."

But is Shamir really to blame for his apocalyptic behaviour in Washington? I do not think so, because Shamir could always count on an unequivocal US support for his policies, and unlimited American aid to the Zionist state. The US granted Shamir's request for signing a "memorandum of understanding" between the US and Israel in spite of Reagan's "grim look" and his warning at non-existent spillovers.

It is important to remember that Shamir is not to blame for failing to take Reagan's look or warning seriously because he can always count on US aid to Israel which now amounts to three billion dollars a year. And let Reagan stare or wait for the cameras as much as he please!

Turkey's Gulf War tightrope

By Miriam Blanco
Special to The Star

LONDON — Turkey's carefully orchestrated neutrality in the Iran-Iraq War has weathered tests of the seven-year conflict but it is showing signs of strain, caused mainly by speculation and anxiety over Turkey's place in postwar scenarios being drawn up by analysts.

There is as yet no basis for suspicion that Turkey's neutrality in the Iran-Iraq War is under review in Ankara or that it is undermined by self-interest. But as the war enters a phase in which every new escalation triggers more energetic efforts toward peace, Turkey's closeness to the battle scene is leading strategists to include the southeastern flank of NATO in their configurations.

Turkey's uniqueness, a boon to its neutrality, seems to figure prominently in the drawing board games. As the only Muslim member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, a "twilight zone" between Asia and Europe, the only European member of the Islamic Conference, etc., Turkey draws more spotlight than it seems to deserve.

Offer of mediation

That attention has not always worked to Turkey's advantage. During a recent visit to Cairo, Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal reiterated his country's readiness to act as a mediator in the Gulf conflict. Turkey already is one, unofficially, at the highest diplomatic levels in the region. But the offer drew little response from the combatants.

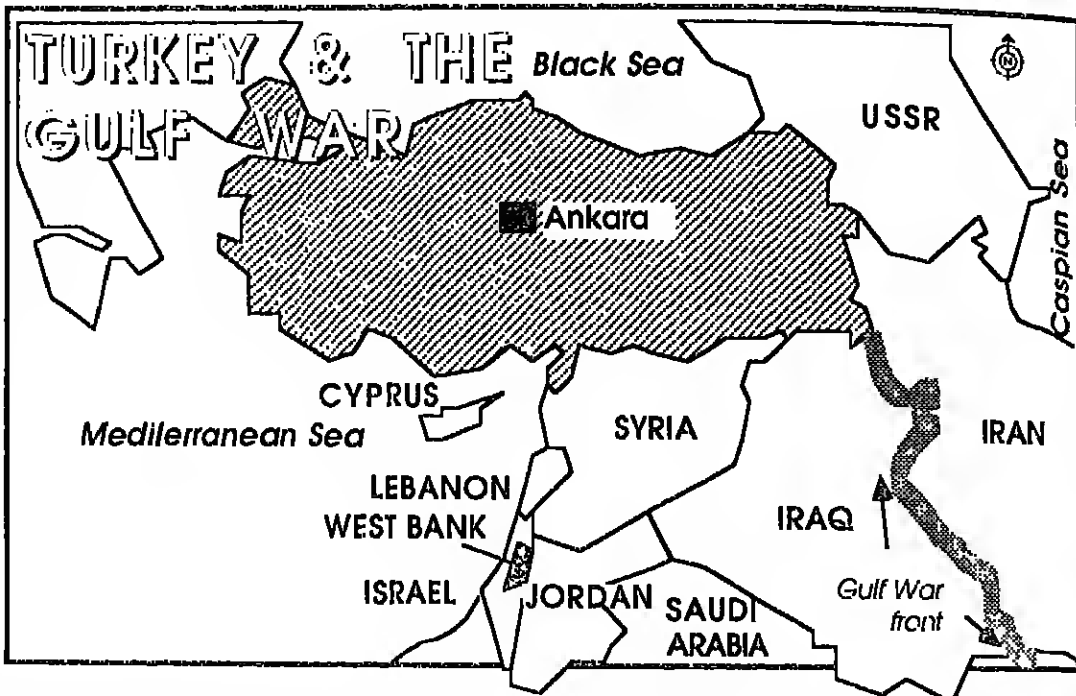
"Turkey has been strictly neutral in the Iran-Iraq war, yet it is also one of the few countries that have managed to maintain close relations with both of them," says Bill Hale, professor of politics and specialist in Turkish affairs at Durham University. "Last year Iran and Iraq removed their embassies in one another's countries and, since then, Turkey has represented each in the capital of the other." But the intimacy and trust enjoyed by Turkey in the two capitals, scenes of recent mayhem in the latest round of the "The War of the Cities," is precisely what has also deprived Turkey of effective leverage vital to a mediator's role.

Although politically and militarily Turkey seems unable to effect changes in the attitudes of the two countries toward a peaceful settlement of the war, in economic terms its situation is quite different. Both Iran and Iraq depend on Turkey not only for the transit of their trade, including crude oil in Iraq's case, they are also major importers of Turkish food and merchandise. This dependence on Turkey is increasing.

Vital projects

In January this year, Iran signed an agreement with Turkey for the construction of a 1,660-km (1,116 mile) crude oil pipeline that will take about three years to complete at an estimated cost of \$4 billion. Iraq's major pipeline for the export of crude oil already connects the Kirkuk oilfield to the Turkish coastline at Yumurtalik on the Mediterranean.

Overland transit routes through Turkey have proved profitable. Turkey made \$250 million profit on the transit routes last year — one very good reason for the paramount importance given by Turkey to the security of the routes. The route from Mosul to Baghdad and across to Kuwait is also



Turkey's main export outlet to other Middle Eastern countries. Not surprisingly, Turkish and Iraqi extremist groups, particularly Kurds, have made the trucking route a frequent target of attacks.

Turkey's trade performance reveals the extent of interdependence between Turkey and the Middle East and, perhaps more importantly, the effect of the Gulf War on this trade. In 1975, Turkey's total trade amounted to \$6.1 billion, of which 6.3 per cent of total exports and 16.3 per cent of total imports were with Muslim countries.

Active commercial role

By 1985 Turkey's foreign trade had risen more than threefold to \$19.3 billion. Exports to the Muslim world accounted for 43 per cent of the total while im-

ports were 33 per cent. The bulk of imports was oil while Turkey's main exports were agricultural products and foodstuffs, manufactured and consumer goods and some construction materials.

From 1985, however, there was a gradual decrease in trade with the Muslim world. In 1987, Turkey's total trade amounted to \$24 billion, of which 22 per cent of exports and 30 per cent of imports involved the Muslim world. The major reason for this fall in trade was the decrease in oil prices, its recessionary impact on the Middle East, and the Gulf War escalation. With more revenue being pumped into the war effort, especially in Iraq, less remains to import civilian goods — the prime purchase from Turkey.

The years of the trade boom exposed Turkey to anping, particularly from jealous trade competitors which saw the country profiting from the war. "But," Hale points out, "at the present time, the Turkish businessmen are almost universal in saying that they would definitely gain if the Iran-Iraq war finished."

"They might lose on some transit trade, but what they lost, they would more than make up on the roundabout caused by the increased importing capacity of these countries." Turkish building companies, already active in the Middle East, hope to play a major role in the reconstruction process which would ensue from a peace settlement.

The interdependence between Turkey and the war region is also apparent in the context of water rights. The Euphrates and Tigris rivers provide essential water supplies for irrigation in both Turkey and Iraq.

In theory, the two combatants' economic dependence on Turkey and the country's ultimate control of water resources should give Turkey considerable political leverage. In practice, however, Turkey must tread carefully to avoid economic and political consequences of any move likely to be seen as partisan in the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Already, Turkey's relationship with Iran and Iraq is bedeviled by complexities and sensitive issues. Turkey constitutionally is a secular state and, as Hale said, "the threat of Islamic fundamentalism or radicalism is

seen as quite a serious one by many, many educated Turks."

Restraints

This has necessitated restraint at the highest level, often at some cost. When the Iranian Prime Minister, Mir Hossein Mousavi, visited Ankara last year, he refused to lay a wreath, as protocol required, at the mausoleum of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, founder of modern Turkey. But the event passed without any great hullabaloo; there were no violent consequences and Turkish-Iranian relations continued as normal.

In fact, the Turks were quite accommodating toward the Iranians, who brought up a novel proposal for consideration during Ozal's scheduled visit to Iran. It was that each side should act against elements hostile to the other in its own territory.

"This presumably means that Iran must not go on encouraging Kurdish insurgents operating in Turkey nor the Islamic fundamentalists," says Hale. In return, Turkey would be expected not to give any support to anti-Khomeini groups among an estimated 1 million Iranian residents in Turkey.

Threats of neutrality

Analysts acknowledge that the proposal potentially could work to mutual advantage, with one important snag. While Ankara is able to offer guarantees

and honour them, the multiplicity of the centres of power in Iran can undermine such an accord to the detriment of Turkey.

Other independent analysts believe that an understanding on those lines can potentially undermine Turkey's neutrality in the Iran-Iraq conflict, cause disaffection in Baghdad and lead to complications in the existing 'armistice' between Iraq and Turkey, which allows for Turkish hot pursuit of Kurdish rebels across the border.

Although Iraqi discomfort has been apparent in response to reports, strongly dismissed in Ankara, that Turkey may exploit a weakening of Iraq to take over the northern region which was formerly a part of the Ottoman empire.

"I frankly think this is a fantastic scenario," says Hale. "Such a move seems highly unlikely: Iraq probably won't collapse entirely and it would lend the Turkish military with the problem of the Kurds in northern Iraq, who are much stronger, better armed and better organized than their Turkish counterparts."

"Most of all," he said, "it would conflict with the general principle that has guided Turkish policy since the end of the Baghdad Pact in the late 1950s: that of not taking on outside military commitments."

Peculiarity

But Hale and other analysts believe that even, as they remain undocumented and unproven, the reports of Turkish 'intentions' in Iraq only highlight the peculiar relationship between Ankara and its warring neighbors. It's a relationship in which Turkey appears at once formidable and vulnerable.

Turkey's anxiousness to remain neutral in the conflict is made more acute by what it sees as Middle Eastern perceptions of its Western link. As Hale says, Ankara is determined not to "act or be seen to act as some sort of policeman surrogate for the Western alliance in the Middle East." The US bases on its soil, part of the NATO network, make that a major priority.

The delicate balance now being maintained by Ankara, however, could be disturbed by any of the several factors that characterize Turkey's links with the Middle East, particularly with the combatants in an inconclusive war on its eastern frontiers.

Miriam Blanco is a member of the Research Unit of Academic File.

The other side of peace in Afghanistan

By M. Idrees Bakhtiar
Special to The Star

KARACHI — Distanced from the now-on-and-now-off negotiations in Geneva, the Afghanistan question has produced an unforeseen political outcome in Pakistan. It has helped the government of Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo to recognize the opposition parties to recognize and legitimize each other.

Until recently, none of the opposition parties, including the fiercest opponent of President Zia ul-Haq's administration, the People's Party led by Benazir Bhutto, had been ready to come to terms with the ruling Muslim League. With a few exceptions, all opposition parties boycotted the general elections in 1985. Their reasoning was simple: They would not go to polls arranged by a military regime.

Added to that argument, in the People's Party case especially, was the bitter reminder of the circumstances in which the military regime had consolidated itself since coming to power in 1977. The party's Party's founder chairman and former prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, was ousted in that bloodless coup



Pakistani Prime Minister Junejo

and then hanged for complicity in the murder of a politician. The party was backed in its boycott by a massive constituency, which regards Bhutto as a folk hero and sees his charisma in his daughter, Benazir.

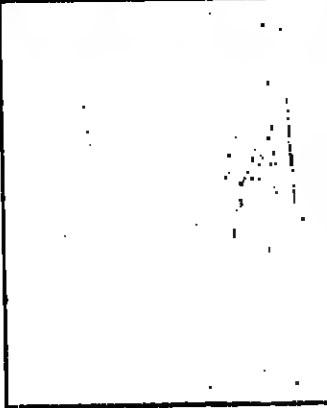
The People's Party spearheaded two attempts to topple the regime with mass movements in 1983 and then again in 1985, following the election boycott, under the banner of the Restoration of Democracy (MRD). Both movements failed

but they created a deep gulf between the government and the opposition parties, with the exception of the conservative Jamaat-e-Islami, which sympathized with the government's Islamic programme.

The antagonism reached a point where the opposition, having stayed away from the polls, refused to talk to the elected government, insisting that it represented a continuation of martial law.

The government retaliated by refusing to recognize the opposition parties had missed the bus and it should now wait for the next general election to seek a public mandate. The result was an impasse that, it seemed, would not end until either side gave in — or indeed participated in the next election.

Enter Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev with his offer of an unconditional Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, which set the ball rolling in Geneva. Before the latest deadlock emerged in Geneva, the Afghan talks did indeed seem to be leading toward a solution. In Islamabad, that was seen as an opportunity



Opposition leader Asghar Khan

moment for a different kind of deal. In a dramatic move, Prime Minister Junejo, invited all the opposition leaders for talks.

Initially, the prime minister's expansive offer met with equally abundant skepticism. In Islamabad as in Karachi, the political pundits wondered if any of the opposition parties would accept the invitation. Fatah Muhammad Jatoi, a defector from the People's Party and chairman of the National People's Party, indeed turned down the offer.

But then all the other parties, one by one, accepted Junejo's invitation. Benazir Bhutto, although at first reluctant to be involved in the negotiations, eventually decided to join the talks, though he did not go himself and instead sent his secretary-general. In all, 10 opposition parties sat at a round table specially prepared for the talks.

The ice has broken, announced one political leader. Coming out of the session, which was extended by a day, the politicians described the atmosphere as "cordial." The months of bickering and bitter recriminations in the media and public had been forgotten. But Junejo's offer, the political analysts say, is still a long way from being a reality.

Although the opposition parties have accepted the offer, M. Idrees Bakhtiar has written extensively on current developments in South Asia.

Malaysia calls for cease-fire

By Ahmed Shaker
Special to The Star

MALAYSIAN PRIME Minister Mahathir Mohammad described relations with Jordan as good and called for promoting co-operation and co-ordination in the economic field. He also expressed his deep appreciation and respect for His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. That came in an interview given by the Prime Minister to Ad-Dustour and the Jerusalem Star on the occasion of the inauguration celebration of the Sheik Al-Husseini Mosque in the Sheik Al-Husseini area.

The Prime Minister called for the immediate ceasing of hostilities between Iraq and Iran and highlighted that its continuation is due to diversion of the private sector within the framework of a socialist economy.

Diplomats say that, thanks to the increase in oil production, Iraq could receive revenues totalling \$14 billion, that is two times the revenue of 1986.

Reuter

Pakistan's responses at Geneva, the opposition parties also spoke on the national issues. They were thus able to lay claim to the government's recognition of the parties as a genuine opposition, even though none were represented in parliament.

The government, for its part, moved closer to acquiring mass acceptance of its legitimacy. The two sides de facto positions, therefore, benefited from a conference which was convened to discuss the apparently unconnected matter of Afghanistan.

The talks have paved the way for further dialogue between the two sides on the issues of national importance. The opposition has been demanding elections before the scheduled date of 1990. So far, the government has not budged on this count. Now, both sides seem to agree that they will meet again for further talks.

It is quite likely that elections will take place ahead of the schedule, perhaps in late 1988 or early 1989. If they do, it will be Prime Minister Junejo's way of saying thank you to the politicians for their last recognition of his government.

Despite the value placed on that gesture, however, the round-table talks were not held solely as a pretext for making peace with the opposition. The need for a national consensus on the Afghanistan settlement is real, and Prime Minister Junejo's exercise has not been entirely fruitless on that score either.

The multi-party discussion on Afghanistan, quite contrary to expectation, did not generate any further controversy. The government and the opposition, both indicated their willingness to see through a settlement though they differed on approaches. That alone, and the obvious need for further consultations, should guarantee that the two sides will remain on talking terms.

M. Idrees Bakhtiar has written extensively on current developments in South Asia.



Mahathir Mohammad

to accommodate 20,000 people at any one time for prayer. It stands as a unique work of art and is situated on a 35-acre land on the bank of the lake, and the surroundings are thus appropriately landscaped to lend aesthetic view to the Mosque.

His Royal Highness the Sultan has never hesitated to spare his valuable time to see the progress of the building of the mosque and to personally supervise its scheduled construction.

His Royal Highness had also ordered that the Mosque accommodate traditional features. His specific instructions to the architects were that the Mosque, when completed, must be an outstanding landmark for the state.

War of the Cities

Baghdad remains quiet



It is disturbing if the bad shakes at night but people have become familiar with that.

Baghdad residents say there are a few cases in which citizens left their homes in fear of hazards, contrary to what happened in Basra owing to the heavy and recurrent shelling of the city.

In most of the city suburbs, the Baghdad residents say that their patience has come to an end but they express, publicly at least, their feeling of confidence. A university student called Firas said, "The army is strong and the morale is high and all the Iraqis are showing steadfastness."

The occurrence of spring has brought to an end the Iranian threat of a ground attack against Basra that persisted throughout the winter and the normal scorching heat of summer will make it unlikely before November.

Western diplomats say that it seems that Iran is occupied with internal problems and it has leaved serious obstacles in mobilizing sufficient troops. Moreover, the unprecedented diplomatic support of Iraq and its clear superiority in aerial attacks have led to the raising of the morale.

A diplomat said, "There is confidence which was not available before, Iraq, with its new missiles, is able for the first time to be on an equal footing with Iran in that field."

In addition to the feeling of indifference toward war, most of the goods are available after adopting the Iraq economic measures which removed obstacles on vegetable and fruit prices and gave merchants the liberty to import in hard currency terms in order to foster the role of the private sector within the framework of a socialist economy.

Diplomats say that, thanks to the increase in oil production, Iraq could receive revenues totalling \$14 billion, that is two times the revenue of 1986.

Reuter

MINUTES AFTER the fall of an Iranian missile on Baghdad, the city's residents are crowded with women wrapped in black and men in their khaki inspecting the horizon in search for smoke.

Birds bring out high sounds while lying feebly and phone calls increase as the residents of Baghdad exchanged information about the site of the missile attack, how loud the explosion was, and if the members of the family were fine. The war of the cities, which started three weeks ago, led to a state of heightened tension among the four million inhabitants of Baghdad whenever they hear the explosion of a missile.

However, tension abates quickly and Baghdad recovers its remarkable quietness as the war becomes part of the inhabitants' life after all those long years.

Meanwhile and in the mild weather of spring, lovers promenade gently on the banks of the Tigris River which is overflowed by water and mud after the falling of unprecedented heavy rains in the last 30 years.

During the weekend, soldiers who can be recognized only through their shaven heads, burst out from cinema and other recreation centres down town.

Other Iraqi youths, who did not stay indoors to watch the national Iraqi football team while trouncing other teams and snatching the cup of the GCC countries, played football on the vast green yards in Al-Zawrah Park.

Iraqi Oil Minister Abdel Rahim Al-Shalabi has told Reuters, "This is our modus vivendi. So many missiles hit Baghdad but life remains always normal." He went on to say, "Things never change because we don't care. Birds may fly hysterically for a few minutes but then life returns to normal."

Iran has fired about 30 missiles on Baghdad since the end of last February while Iraq has fired more than a hundred missiles on Tehran and other major cities in order to oblige Tehran to accept the UN Security Council Resolution 598 and consequently cease hostilities.

Iran said that more than 300 civilians died and one thousand injured in the War of the Cities while Iraq did not announce the number of the killed or wounded. Foreign diplomats estimated the number of the killed at 50. Baghdad residents said most of the Iranian missiles have fallen away from down-town, which attenuated the number of casualties and contributed to the atmosphere of people's indifference.

A 20-year-old taxi driver said

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LUNDI 21 MARS, FETE DES MERES

Le printemps des mamans

La fête des mères, lundi 21 mars, a été marquée par de nombreux hommages à celles dont les fils sont tombés dans les territoires occupés. Comme chaque année, elle a aussi l'occasion pour les commerçants d'augmenter leur chiffre d'affaires.

Vieux, caducques, chansons, surtout "Sit Al-Habibti" (Le meilleur des amoureux) de Fayza Ahmed. Mais cette année, une attention toute particulière a été portée aux mères des martyrs, celles qui ont offert leurs fils à la Palestine, au cours du soulèvement qui embrase depuis plus de quatre mois les territoires occupés. Il y a une semaine, un meeting leur était consacré à Amman. On ne doit pas les plaindre, estime pourtant une jeune femme vêtue de la robe palestiniennne traditionnelle, elles n'ont pas perdu leur fils dans un accident de la route, mais sur un champ de bataille, pour la Patrie.

Autre face de la fête des mères, que remarque la femme de Debel Lwaidah, la cinquantaine. Il y a trente ans, ce jour n'avait pas la coloration commerciale qu'il prend aujourd'hui, on se contentait de faire la cuisine et la vaisselle à la place de la fête. Et si on en avait les moyens, on cuisinait en son honneur un gâteau spécial.

En effet, et surtout depuis le boom pétrolier, l'aspect commercial de la fête des mères et d'autres fêtes, a pris le dessus. Au cours de la semaine qui précède, les magasins proposent leurs idées de cadeaux, avec prix promotionnels: bijoux, ustensiles de cuisine, vêtements etc. Un grand hôtel d'Amman organise même un festival des cadeaux.

Cette frénésie marchande ne trouve pourtant pas toujours l'écho souhaité, sinon auprès de ceux qui en ont les moyens. Car les familles traversent une phase économiquement difficile. Et la fête des mères n'est pas seule à grignoter les budgets, déjà dévorés par de multiples dépenses.

Beaucoup pensant que célébrer ici la fête des mères, c'est imiter l'Occident, il existe pourtant une différence notable: contrairement aux Européens, qui la célèbrent le premier dimanche de mai, la Jordanie, comme les autres pays arabes, la célèbre le 21 mars. Cette date avait été choisie il y a quarante ans par Amman: Seld, redécouverte en chef de l'hebdomadaire féminin égyptien "Hawa", diffusée dans tout le monde arabe. Son idée avait à l'époque fait mouche: cette date marquait aussi l'arrivée du printemps.

SULEIMAN SWEISS



Haifa et ses enfants adoptifs au village SOS enfants d'Amman

Une nouvelle famille

Haifa Shuwayat, 38 ans, n'est pas une mère comme les autres: première "maman" du premier village SOS enfants de Jordanie, elle élève actuellement huit enfants, orphelins ou abandonnés. Le plus jeune a 1 an et l'aîné en a 9. Il a donc connu à 8 ans. Cela n'a posé aucun problème, raconte Haifa: ils se sont tout de suite habitués les uns aux autres et pour eux, il n'existe pas d'autre mère que moi. Nous avons fondé une famille, qui lui elle-même parle de la grande famille SOS villages. Aujourd'hui, Haifa était calibrée et tenait une boutique de mode. Mais elle désirait par dessus tout avoir des enfants. Elle a donc suivi un stage de formation à SOS villages et a été acceptée. "Nous sélectionnons soigneusement nos

mères", souligne M. Krug von Nidda, directeur du centre. Et pour entrer au couvent, il faut se donner entièrement aux enfants, renoncer à se marier et à limiter ses relations sociales. Rien à voir avec une quelconque garde d'enfants. Le mot "mère" prend ici son sens le plus fort: "Les enfants de SOS villages ont cessé d'être des orphelins", dit M. von Nidda.

Bien plus, ils sont presque devenus des privilégiés: les petites maisons du village (qui compte 50 enfants pour une capacité de 81) sont toutes claires et propres, avec les équipements les plus modernes. Grâce à la charité, mais aussi à l'imagination de M. von Nidda. Le village vend ainsi son pain dans tout Amman et propose dans son petit supermar-

ché des prix très avantageux. L'argent ainsi récolté permet d'offrir aux enfants un terrain de sport, une crèche, une salle de spectacles, etc.

Mais Haifa ne souffre-t-elle pas de l'absence d'un "papa"? "Bien sûr, les enfants, et en particulier les garçons, ont besoin d'un homme pour s'y identifier". Ce rôle est assumé par Mohammed, le "père symbolique" du village. "Mais c'est moi qui exerce les rapports d'autorité et de force avec mes enfants", précise Haifa en riant. Au cours de l'entretien, Muhammad (1 an) et Dana (2 ans) sautaient sur les genoux de leur maman. A 15 ans, ils partaient et des petits prennent leur place. Haifa en est fière d'avance, "mais quel bonheur d'avoir des enfants toute sa vie!", sourit-elle. F.D.

Et selon que l'on est avec papa ou maman, les activités diffèrent. "Avec moi, ce sont des coloriages, des chansons ou des gâteaux. Karl est plutôt porté sur le bricolage (la cage de la tortue), le football, les excursions... et le piano".

Le chargin et la pitié Problème numéro un des absences de son mari, les changements de rythme imposés aux enfants: "On déjeune et on dîne plus tard quand il est là, à cause de ses horaires. Mais quand il est absent, pourquoi attendre?" constate Marie-Louise, qui considère pourtant qu'un rythme régulier est important pour les jeunes enfants. Et puis surtout, l'attitude de Dominique, l'aîné, se modifie quand son père s'en va. "Il est très conscient des départs de Karl. Lorsqu'il voit les valises dans l'entrée, il proteste, il lui dit: 'non, ne prends pas l'avion'. Mais il est bien que cela ne changera rien. Alors il lui jure la pitié, et demande pour le retour un jouet, que son père ne pourra pas lui refuser".

Au total, Marie-Louise semble heureuse de son rôle de mère. Elle a interrompu son activité professionnelle pour mieux se consacrer à ses enfants, tant qu'ils sont petits. Cela ne l'empêche pas de peindre et de diffuser ses délicats tableaux. Mais elle insiste sur ce point: pour éduquer ses enfants dans de bonnes conditions, il est préférable d'être deux.

"Souvent, j'hésite sur les conduites à adopter envers les enfants. Il est plus facile de prendre ce genre de décision à deux, après en avoir débattu".

FRANÇOIS DUCROUX 24 MARCH 1988

FRANCE EN BREF

LIBAN: MICHEL SEURAT MORT ET ENTERRE, SELON SON EPOUSE — La femme de Michel Seurat a affirmé avoir été informée par un "conseiller technique" que son mari était mort fin 1985 et était enterré dans un cimetière au sud de Beyrouth. Le chercheur Michel Seurat avait été pris en otage le 22 mai 1985 avec le journaliste Jean-Paul Kautmann. Le 5 mars 1986, le Jihad islamique avait annoncé son exécution. Mais son corps n'ayant jamais été retrouvé, le doute était permis. Marie Seurat, dans un livre à paraître fin mars (Les corbeaux d'Alep), tient donc la mort de son mari pour certaine, sans toutefois préciser le nom et la nationalité de ce "conseiller technique".

DROGUE: FRANCOISE SAGAN INCULPEE — Suite au démantèlement d'un important trafic de drogue par le SRPJ de Lyon, l'écrivain Françoise Sagan a été inculpée le 17 mars de transport et usage de stupéfiants. L'entente de "Bonjour Tristesse" figurait en effet sur les listes de clients saisies sur des petits revendeurs. Plusieurs personnalités des arts et spectacles auraient aussi été ainsi "repérées".

ELECTIONS: LES FRANCAIS INDECIS ET BLASES — La campagne électorale n'est pas intéressante, estiment 61% des Français. Dans un sondage IFOP publié le 13 mars. Et si 93% des sondés ont l'intention de voter, 42% ne savent plus encore pour qui sur la scène politique, aucun débat majeur ne domine la campagne. Etourd Balladur a proposé la création d'un grand parti conservateur réunissant RPR et UDF, pour l'instant refusée par l'UDF. M. Chirac, lui, ne se juge possible qu'après les élections. La candidature de M. Mitterrand est imminente et semble acquise, alors que les critiques de la majorité contre lui se font de plus en plus vives. Mais au sein de la majorité, la concurrence Barre-Chirac pour le second tour lui dire au Nouvel Observateur: "Lequel va tuer l'autre". Les sondages donnent toujours M. Mitterrand vainqueur au second tour.



Les remèdes du "docteur" Barre et le silence de M. Mitterrand vu par Plantu (Le Monde)

ILS EN PARLENT

Palestiniens: la "guerre administrative"

Une nouvelle manche se joue entre les nationalistes palestiniens et les autorités israéliennes: c'est un conflit de pouvoir, une bataille pour le contrôle de la population de Cisjordanie et de Gaza.

Le premier véritable signal d'alarme a été la vague de démissions dans la police. Répondant volontairement à l'appel des tracts de la "Direction unifiée du soulèvement" mais non de la moitié des effectifs de la police de Cisjordanie (400 hommes sur 1000) auraient démissionné en même temps que des dizaines d'autres dans la bande de Gaza.

Les risques de voir ce mouvement de démissions s'amplifier (dans une administration qui emploie quelque quatorze mille fonctionnaires et seulement trois à quatre cents israéliens) puis se doubler d'une campagne de désobéissance civile (refus de payer les impôts et taxes notamment) ont conduit le gouvernement à prendre une attitude défensive. Son raisonnement est très simple: si les militants nationalistes désorganisent progressivement la vie dans les territoires, la population palestinienne devra en subir, le premier, les conséquences.

Pas d'accord

A la lecture de l'article "Amman-Pans: le grand saut", publié dans le dernier numéro du "Jourdain", nous avons noté un manque de diversité dans l'analyse sur les étudiants jordaniens ayant rejoint la France. L'attention était concentrée sur les étudiants mâles, négligeant complètement le point de vue des étudiantes, dont l'avis nous paraît digne d'être pris en compte.

Notre sentiment se fonde sur des discussions avec plusieurs diplômées d'universités françaises et

Etats-Unis, URSS et Afghanistan

Les Soviétiques ont dû se rendre à l'évidence: il est plus facile de s'empêcher dans un boublier que de s'en dégager. Ils n'ont donc pas renoncé à négocier leur retrait militaire d'Afghanistan au-delà de la date-butoir du mardi 15 mars, avancée voilà cinq semaines par M. Mikhaïl Gorbatchev. Tout en attribuant aux Etats-Unis et au Pakistan le retard pris par la négociation de Genève, une "déclaration" de Moscou, diffusée mardi soir, confirme la poursuite des pourparlers "indirects", sous l'égide de l'ONU, entre Kaboul et Islamabad.

La signature d'un accord n'achève pas les modalités du retrait militaire. Sur ce point, une entente s'est faite sur un délai de neuf mois. Cette opération commencera six semaines après une signature à Genève. Les négociations butent sur deux autres sujets. Washington veut une "symétrie" à la résistance et celui de l'aide offerte par Moscou à ses protégés de Kaboul, ce dont les Soviétiques affirment ne pas vouloir entendre parler. En outre, le Pakistan réclame un accord de principe sur la mise en place d'un gouvernement de transition.

(Le Monde, 17 mars)

d'autres poursuivent leurs études. En général, elles disent avoir beaucoup travaillé, contrairement à ces garçons qui partent de discothèques et de "nuits chaudes". Par ailleurs, ces filles ont rencontré très peu de problèmes d'adaptation à la société française, dont elles gardent un excellent souvenir. Mais elles parlent toutes bien la française en arrivant à Paris, leur il paraît.

Khouloud Abou Aleah, Oana Aleah, Samia Jalel

"LES BATISSEURS D'EMPIRE", DE BORIS VIAN

"Une seule pièce... avec déjà quelqu'un"

Denis Gaillard, professeur-animateur au Centre culturel français, est aussi un metteur en scène de talent. Il a déjà monté l'an dernier "La visite" de Victor Halm, au CCC, en guise d'adieu (il quitte Amman en juin). Il nous offre "Les batisseurs d'empire" de Boris Vian, où la ruse surgit d'une tragique absurdité.

Un homme digne de ce nom ne fait jamais. Lui, c'est bon pour un robinet!

La dernière pièce de Boris Vian, jamais jouée de son vivant (il meurt en 1959 à 39 ans, au cours de l'avant-dernière du film de "J'ai écrit sur les vitres"), est aussi la plus éclatante réussite théâtrale que la littérature ait connue. Une famille de père, la mère, la fille et la bru (ou la poudrière) dans sa maison par un tout nuageant et inexplicable. Pour le tout, elle monte d'étage en étage. Absurde fatalité à chaque étape. L'espace vital se resserre et quel qu'un disparaît. Parallèlement à cette érotisme dans un monde à la pièce, le schizophrène, l'homme humain, mène une existence sur le quel chacun définit violemment ses valeurs. Il symbolise la pire de nous. Pourtant, c'est lui qui survit, explique Denis Gaillard. "Cette incarnation de l'anti-soi, dont on devine l'hostilité muette, que ne les coups ni l'indifférence ne peuvent anéantir, constitue l'originalité la plus marquante de la pièce".

Indiscutablement, l'ambiance est au noir. Et pourtant, le comportement de ces cloportes humains mûnés par l'effroi, l'humour, les sautes de humeur, le bouchier l'angoisse sur le rire. En particulier lorsqu'un voisin surgit de nulle part pour rendre visite pour le moins déconçue. Ou encore lorsque le père et la mère mûnent leur mariage, avec une truculence qui laisse l'obscurité, afin de distraire leur fille désespérée.

ECOUTEZ VOIR

EXPOSITION Olivia Paillard

Peintures grands formats, un impératif visuel dépeint d'anecdotes. Galerie Allé, jusqu'au 28 mars 9 h voir article p. 13.

CONCERT JAZZ

Kevin Eubanks Trio



Originaire de Chicago, Kevin Eubanks développe un style mêlant de bebop, du rock et de funk. Plebisite par la presse américaine.

Samedi 26 à 19h00, université de Varsovie (RdV).

Ouverture 27 à 20h00, salons de l'hôtel Amra. Renseignements: Centre américain, tel. 23 84120, poste 337 voir aussi article page 10.



"Hôte exemplaire est en effet exemplaire..." (extraît) Photo: Anne Lefebvre

Cette pièce est explicitement une allégorie de l'homme les parents, l'effacement de l'individu, les apparences. A chaque étape, il faut comme si tout allait se stabiliser. Ils étaient de leur monde, une fois qu'ils ont pu leur rappeler un pays plus confortable. Sentez-vous, la fille, se souvient poignante et désarmée. Ses parents ne feront d'ailleurs rien pour empêcher sa disparition.

Lui, entrer dans la peau des personnages. A tel point que, au scène, nous oublions que nous sommes vivants. "Nous avons mis l'accent sur l'absence des sons, des couleurs et l'angoisse. Toute la mise en scène est centrée sur les personnages, tout la suppression de tout environnement encombrant", précise Denis. Le décor sera donc volontairement réduit à une épurée un espace noir qui se retire d'acte en acte, et que seuls ponctuent les objets dorsoires sauvés de cet absurde exode intérieur. Nous n'avons pas oublié l'angoisse de la mort vécue par Boris Vian (qui souffrait depuis l'âge de 12 ans d'une grave maladie de cœur). Le bruit mystérieux sera obsédant et sourd, fragile comme un battiment de cœur. Un espace noir pour 5 personnages à la dérive. CHRISTINE BOULANGER

Denis Gaillard Denis a su communiquer son enthousiasme à ses acteurs dont l'interprétation magistrale fait vite oublier qu'ils sont amateurs. Muriel Musallam (la mère) raconte. Inlassablement, au fil des répétitions, il nous a

CINEMA

Festival Bunuel

Trois films cette semaine, pour conclure ce cycle. "La voie lactée" (1956), avec Michel Piccoli et Laurent Terzieff. Le récit piécésque de la randonnée de deux végétariens se rendant au pèlerinage de St Jacques de Compostelle. En français, sous-titre en arabe. Jeudi 24 à 17h00, CCE.

"Journal d'une femme de chambre" (1963), avec Jeanne Moreau et Michel Piccoli: l'assassinat d'une hôte par un garde-chasse d'Afrique Française. En français, sous-titre en arabe. Samedi 26 à 20h00, cinéma Ajlouni.

"Cel obscur objet du désir" (1977), avec Fanny Ardant, Ray et Corole Bouquet. La rencontre d'une jeune femme et d'un homme d'un certain âge, noir et torturé. En français, sous-titre en arabe. Lundi 28 à 20h00, CCE.

MARATHON

L'association de chant pour les malades cardio-vasculaires organise le 1er avril un marathon de 7 km, premier du genre à Amman. Parcours université-Ambassador Hotel (Shamsun). Catégories: moins de 15 ans, 15-20, 20-25, 25-30 et plus de 30 ans.

AU MENU

Poulet grillé

Pour 4 personnes: un poulet de 1,250 kg. Ail, citron, huile d'olives. Mélanger dans un bol le jus de 2 citrons, 2 gousses d'ail en petits morceaux et 3 cuillères à soupe d'huile. Sel, poivre. Couper le poulet et laisser mariner les morceaux 2 heures avec le contenu du bol. Puis mettre au four près du grill et faire dorer 25 mn en retournant régulièrement. Servir avec une sauce à l'ail.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 27



LE PRINTEMPS EST ARRIVE — Comme prévu, le mois de mars n'a pas passé inaperçu: en principe, le lundi 21 mars a sonné le glas des écharpes et des dents qui claquent. Cette année, l'hiver lui particulièrement rude: on n'avait pas vu de neige à Amman depuis 1984. L'abandon des prévisions fait au moins le bonheur des agriculteurs.

26 THE JERUSALEM STAR

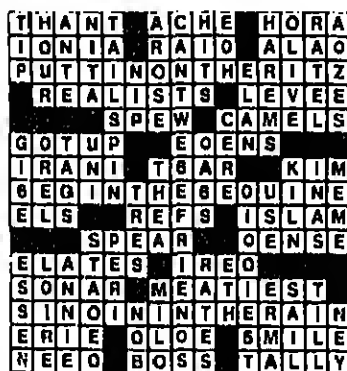
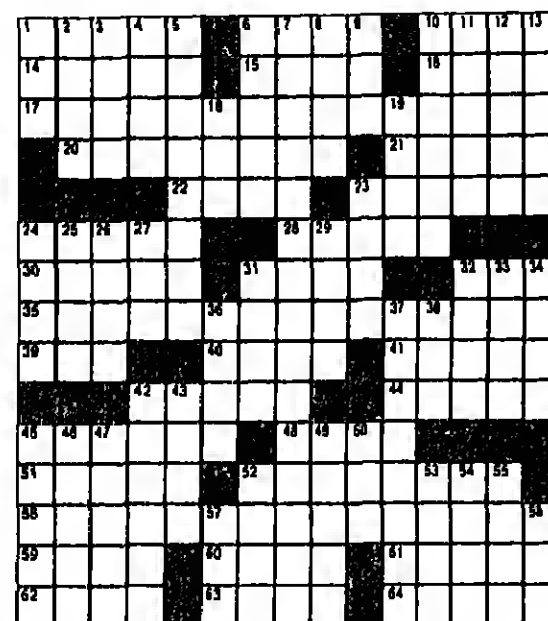
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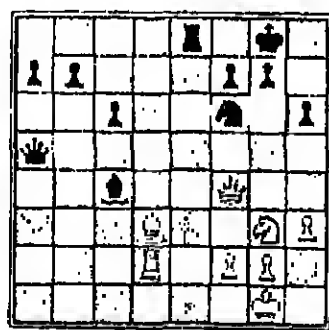
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- 1 Water's
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2 Word with
glue or hand
3 Kick in, in
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4 Nalid's silent
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6 Originated
7 James Swift
song, 1929
8 Most of Mer-
cer's songs
9 Old English
letter
10 Seraglio
11 Shade of green
12 Hurry laggy
13 Woodworker's
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18 Tuck's
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23 Part of a
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25 Play on the Oka
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27 Preface with
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28 Peaks at
31 "Take —
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22 Ceramics
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42 Preface for
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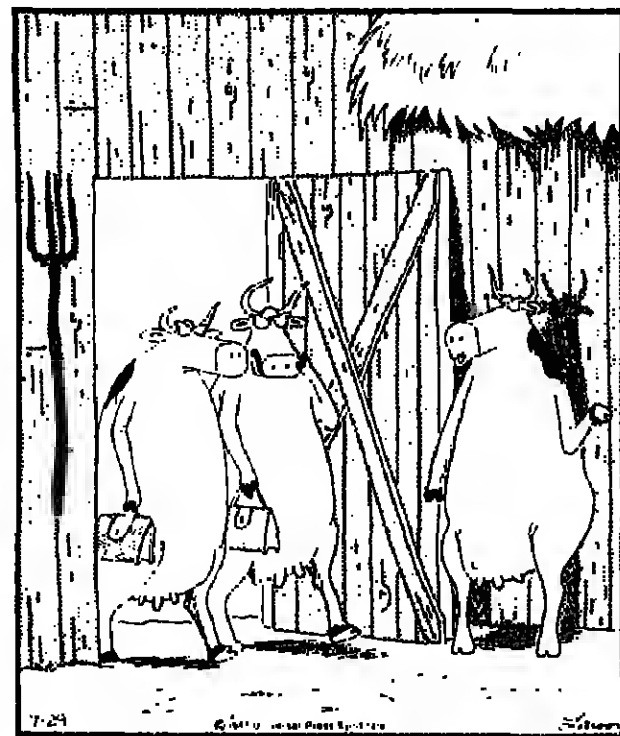
CHESS



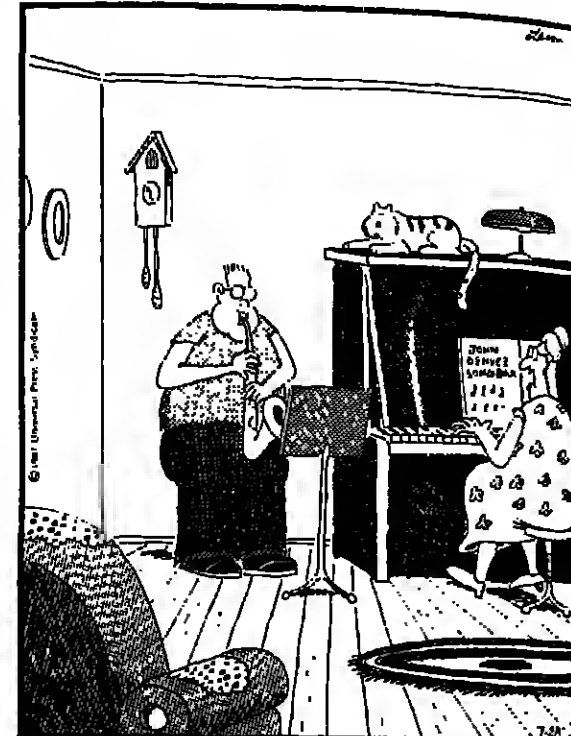
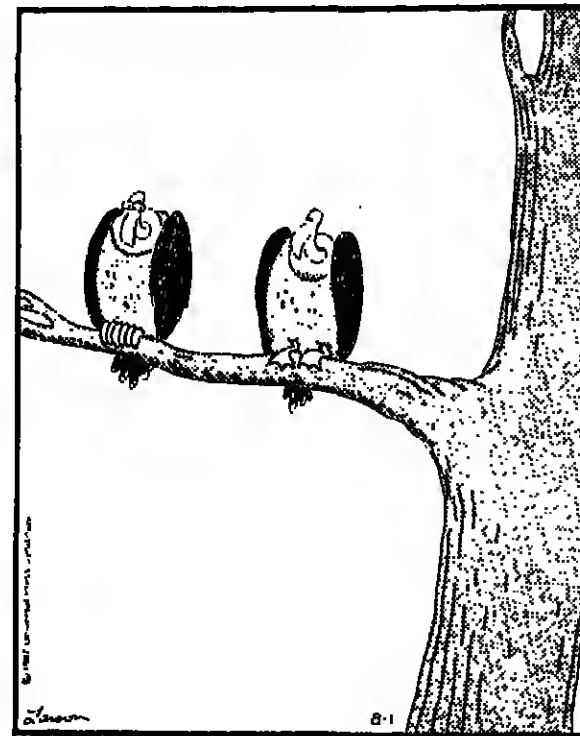
then Black decided the game by a brilliant coup. The sequence between two to four moves impressed former British champion Paul Littlewood, adjudicator at the tournament, who called it the best bit of the event. What were the one white and two black moves which earned praise from the master?

Chess solution

White: 1. Nf3, 2. Bb5, 3. Bxc6, 4. Bxc6, 5. Bxc6, 6. Bxc6, 7. Bxc6, 8. Bxc6, 9. Bxc6, 10. Bxc6, 11. Bxc6, 12. Bxc6, 13. Bxc6, 14. Bxc6, 15. Bxc6, 16. Bxc6, 17. Bxc6, 18. Bxc6, 19. Bxc6, 20. Bxc6, 21. Bxc6, 22. Bxc6, 23. Bxc6, 24. Bxc6, 25. Bxc6, 26. Bxc6, 27. Bxc6, 28. Bxc6, 29. Bxc6, 30. Bxc6, 31. Bxc6, 32. Bxc6, 33. Bxc6, 34. Bxc6, 35. Bxc6, 36. Bxc6, 37. Bxc6, 38. Bxc6, 39. Bxc6, 40. Bxc6, 41. Bxc6, 42. Bxc6, 43. Bxc6, 44. Bxc6, 45. Bxc6, 46. Bxc6, 47. Bxc6, 48. Bxc6, 49. Bxc6, 50. Bxc6, 51. Bxc6, 52. Bxc6, 53. Bxc6, 54. Bxc6, 55. Bxc6, 56. Bxc6, 57. Bxc6, 58. Bxc6, 59. Bxc6, 60. Bxc6, 61. Bxc6, 62. Bxc6, 63. Bxc6, 64. Bxc6, 65. Bxc6, 66. Bxc6, 67. Bxc6, 68. Bxc6, 69. Bxc6, 70. Bxc6, 71. Bxc6, 72. Bxc6, 73. Bxc6, 74. Bxc6, 75. Bxc6, 76. Bxc6, 77. Bxc6, 78. Bxc6, 79. Bxc6, 80. Bxc6, 81. Bxc6, 82. Bxc6, 83. Bxc6, 84. Bxc6, 85. Bxc6, 86. Bxc6, 87. Bxc6, 88. Bxc6, 89. Bxc6, 90. Bxc6, 91. Bxc6, 92. Bxc6, 93. Bxc6, 94. Bxc6, 95. Bxc6, 96. Bxc6, 97. Bxc6, 98. Bxc6, 99. Bxc6, 100. 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"Who'd I tell you, Blanche?
Her place always smells like a house."



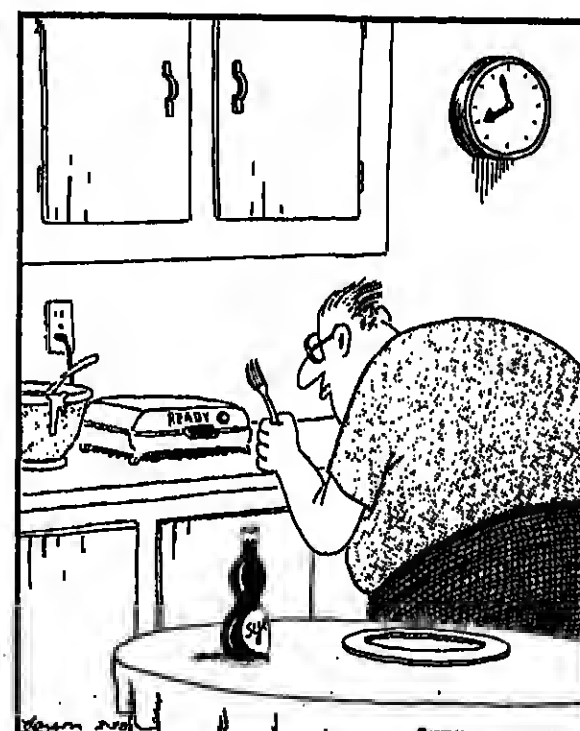
"Blow, Howie, blow! ... Yeah, yeah, yeah!
You're cookin' now, Howie! ... All right! ...
Charlie Parker, move over! ... Yeah!"

THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



"Holy moley, Lorelei! Not only is it still there,
look what it did to the end of my stick!"



Wendell Zurkowitz: Slave to the waffle light



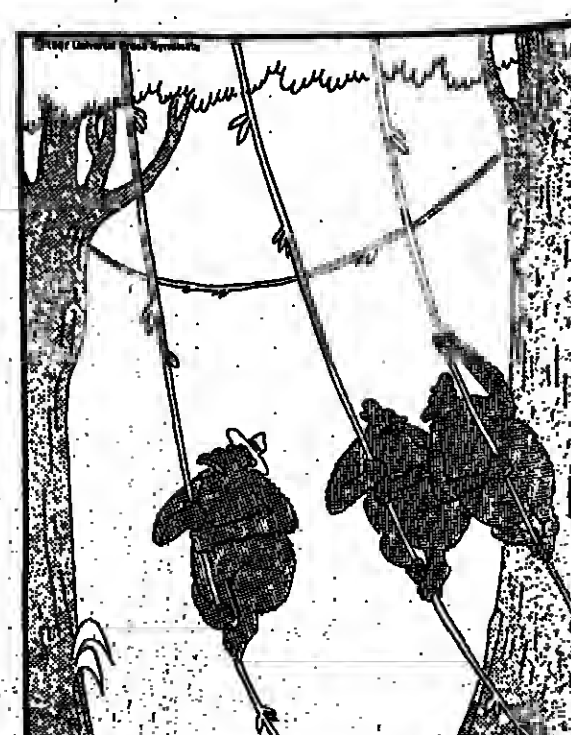
"Make your move, Borl — if
you're feelin' lucky, that is."



"Think about it, Murray. ... If we could get
this baby runnin', we could run over hikers,
pick up females, chase down mule deer —
man, we'd be the grizzlies from hell!"

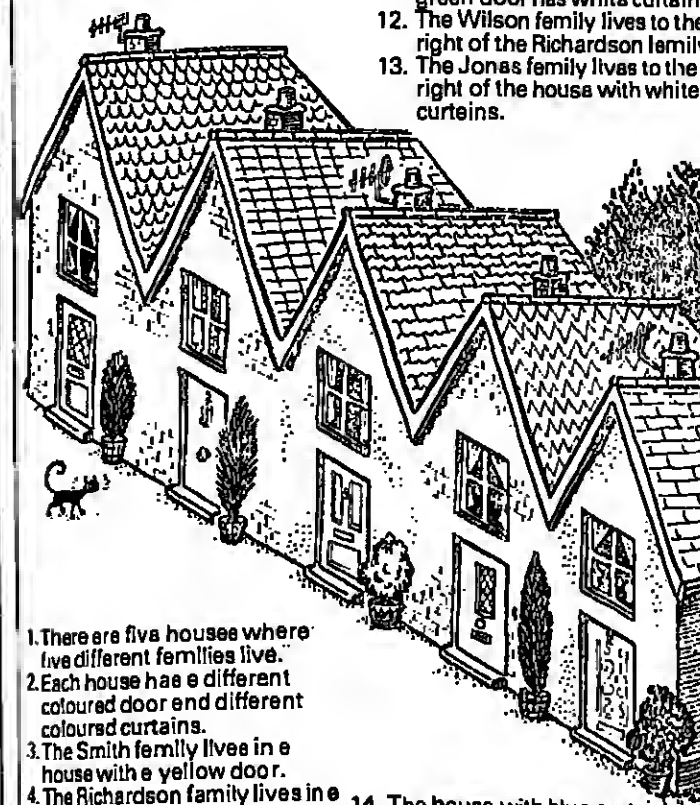


"You know, I bet your kids and Bruno
would like to go outside where they'd
have room to really play."



"Have you noticed that? ... You get stuck
swinging behind some guy who's just
lollygagging along, and sure enough he'll
be wearin' a hat on the back of his head."

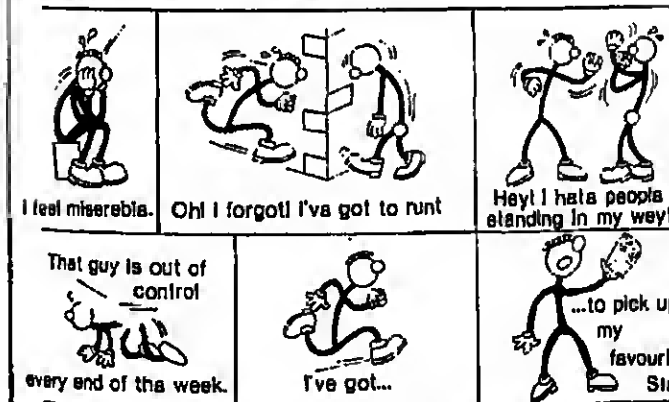
Who lives where?



- There are five houses where five different families live.
- Each house has a different coloured door and different coloured curtains.
- The Smith family lives in a house with a yellow door.
- The Richardson family lives in a house with a red door.
- The house with a yellow door is the first door.
- The house with an orange door, has yellow curtains.
- The Brown family lives next door to the Smith family.
- The house with a red door has blue curtains.
- The house with a green door is in the middle.
- The Richardson family lives to the left of the house with an orange door.
- The house to the left of the green door has white curtains.
- The Wilson family lives to the right of the Richardson family.
- The Jones family lives to the right of the house with white curtains.
- The house with blue curtains is to the right of the house with red curtains.
- Which house has a purple door, and which house has pink curtains?
- Look carefully at the illustration — can you work out which is the smallest house?

Calling all Kids

Thanks to everyone who has sent in work. Here are a few examples — more next week



Tongue Twisters
She sells see shells sitting on a see-saw, sanding some sand stones, removing sand from her seendale at the sea ehore.
Rand Hazou
A.H.S. School

The buzzing bumble bee was buzzing around with another buzzing bumble bee, when the first buzzing bumble bee got bumped and died, so it wasn't a buzzing bumble bee buzzing around a busy land anymore. The second buzzing bumble bee was buzzing around in a busy land found more buzzing bumble bees buzzing buzzers around the busy land.
Fadi Asfour A.H.S. School

I told my mother to tell me so I could tell you and she told me that I wanted to tell you that she would tell you to tell her to tell me that I was time for school.
Anonymous

At the see, you can see she who sees the see and sells shells from the see.
Hedeel Oweinati A.H.S. School

You may ask yourself what is in this can that makes it so special? Well, I'll tell you! This little can contains of this absolutely marvellous, delicious product: Liver Luvver. When added to liver and boiled for about ten minutes, what do you get? The most delicious meal you ever had. Now tell me, has Campbell's ever let you down? Well, it hasn't this time althari! For only one dinar at your local supermarket! You will also get a free, beautiful saucapan to prepare the liver. Just clean your liver, and boil it for ten minutes with Liver Luvver; and you're all ready sarval!
Fadi Kewar
A.H.S. School

WORD CHAIN

Below are ten definitions. Each defined word begins with the final three letters of the previous word. See how good you are at word chains! The first one is done for you.

- More tardy: later
- Hideous: terrible
- Stadium seat
- Birthright
- Representative
- Come in
- Insect
- A separate article
- Violent wind
- Approximate figure

Answers to Word Chains

1. Later 2. Terrible

3. Seats 4. Right

5. A representative

6. Enter 7. Termite

8. Insects 9. A violent wind

10. An approximate figure

A policeman stopped a man who was walking along with a monster and ordered him to take it to the zoo at once. The next day the policeman saw the same man, still with the monster.

"I thought I told you to take that monster to the zoo," he said.
"I did," said the man, "and now I'm taking him to the pictures!"



Figure-Head Fred

As you can see the head and face of Figure-Head Fred are made up entirely of numbers. If you add up every figure the artist used, what is the total?



You know when No... is on its way. That little word So hard to say. First comes Maybe... Then Well, I don't know... Then Well I see Then I don't think so... And then You know what's coming next. You know it's No.

The Jerusalem Star
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